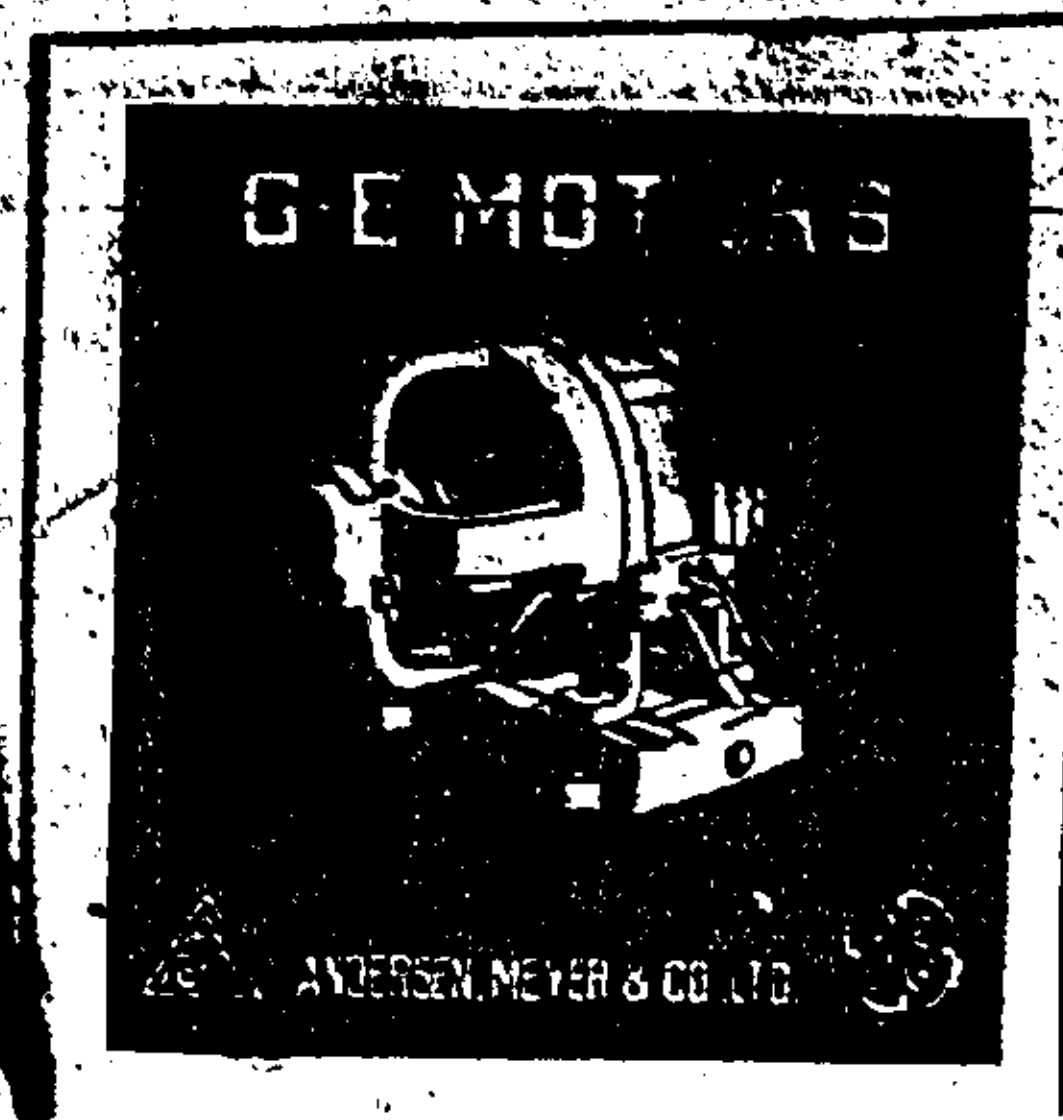




The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1851
No. 12,340

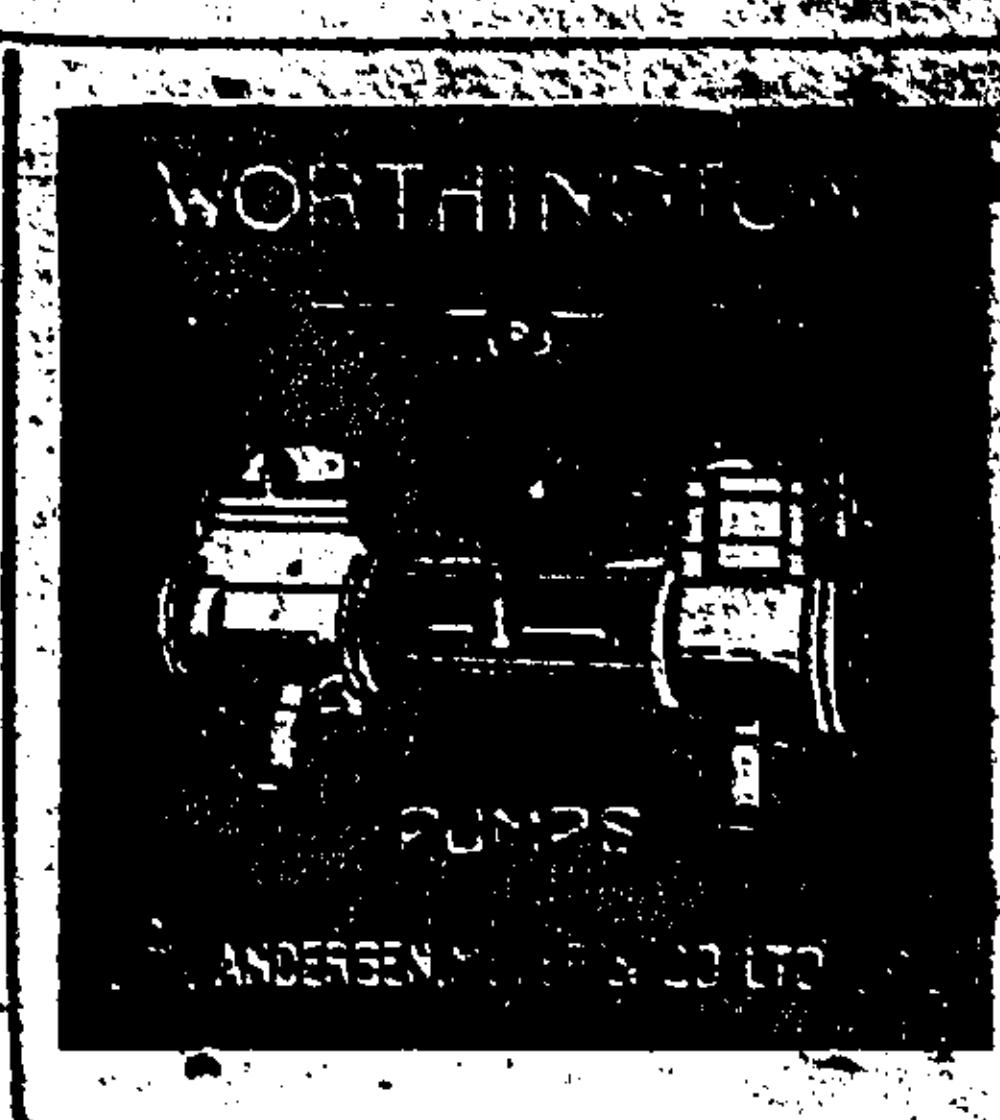
三拜禮

號五十月式英港

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1922.

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"CHILD SLAVERY" IN HONGKONG.

Col. Ward Again on the Warpath.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, February 14.

In the course of questions on the subject of child slavery in Hongkong, Colonel John Ward asked whether Mr. Churchill did not think that the abolition of the right to buy and sell humans for any purpose in a British Crown Colony was overdue. He termed it a disgrace to the British Empire.

Mr. Churchill suggested that the matter might be debated when the Colonial Office Estimates were before the House.

INDIAN DELEGATE ON WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

China's Opportunity.

London, February 14.

In a special interview given to Reuter by Mr. Sastri on his arrival at Southampton by the Aquitania from Washington the Indian delegate said that the chief direct interest of the Conference to India was the alteration in the Chinese tariff. In consideration of India agreeing to forego the rebate allowed on goods crossing the Burmese border, India retained freedom to levy duties on goods from China to Burma across the land border. He notified the Chinese authorities to this effect, and they agreed that this was very important.

The Conference had been a much greater success than some outside of the delegates hoped. The final feeling in America generally was one of congratulation, chiefly because China had received substantial gains. All depended now upon China herself whether she established a strong central Government and reaped the full advantage of the acknowledgment of her full sovereignty and territorial integrity.

British Delegates Reach Home.

London, February 14.

Mr. Lloyd George and other members of the Cabinet welcomed Mr. Balfour and Lord Lee at Waterloo Station on their arrival from Washington.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

\$300,000,000 for Investors in the Far East.

Paris, February 14.

M. Lasterie, the Finance Minister, stated that the total sums to be returned to investors in the Banque Industrielle de Chine will be Fr. 400,000,000, of which Fr. 300,000,000 go to the Far East and \$100,000,000 to France. The French Treasury will not be involved in the allocation of the indemnity, which will be made by a consortium, the constitution of which has not yet been established.

Shareholders' Petition for Dissolution.

Paris, February 14.

Application has been made to the Fourth Chamber of the Tribunal of Commerce by shareholders in the Banque Industrielle for dissolution on the ground that three-quarters of its subscribed capital has been lost. The Bank has already asked to be allowed to benefit by the clauses in the French code enabling a compromise.

The case is to be heard on the 20th. inst.

COLLAPSE OF LARGE INSURANCE CO.

Chairman's Disappearance.

London, February 14.

Efforts to save the City Equitable Fire Insurance Company from liquidation have proved fruitless. The High Court has granted an order for compulsory winding-up on the company's own petition.

Counsel for the company said it was perfectly clear that the company was insolvent and unable to carry on the large business. The petition was supported by twelve insurance companies, some of whom are large creditors.

The newspapers give prominence to the departure of the Company's chairman, Mr. G. L. Bevan, for the Continent on the 8th. inst. He motored from the Carlton Hotel, where he has a suite of rooms, to Croydon and went by aeroplane to Paris. The newspapers have been unable to trace Mr. Bevan since, but relatives state that he was bound for the south of France under medical orders, owing to a nervous breakdown. Mr. Bevan has numerous business interests besides the Equitable Co.

IS GENOA CONFERENCE TO BE POSTPONED?

Demand of the Small States.

Paris, February 14.

The newspapers continue to dwell upon the possibility of the abandonment of the Genoa conference. They state that Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovak Premier, after conferring with M. Poincare, is going to London to demand the right of the small states of Central Europe to participate in the preliminary discussions of the experts.

Some papers declare that if the conditions agreed upon between Dr. Benes and M. Poincare regarding Genoa are not fulfilled, France will not stand alone in requesting an indefinite postponement of the conference.

DUTCH COLONIAL LOAN.

Is Herr Stinnes Participating?

London, February 14.

Asked in the House of Commons whether he had any information that Herr Stinnes had offered a ten million loan to Dutch East India, and, if so, whether such facts would be considered in assessing Germany's ability to meet her obligations, Mr. Harmsworth said such reports had reached him from several quarters, but he was unable to obtain definite confirmation of the loan offer or of Stinnes' participation in the Dutch Colonial loan. The second part of the question therefore did not arise.

ANGLO-AFGHAN TREATY.

Signed and Ratified.

Delhi, February 14.

Capt. Hanna has returned to India from Kabul with the Anglo-Afghan treaty duly signed and ratified. Major F. H. Humphry, recently appointed British Minister to Afghanistan, crosses the frontier for Kabul on the 20th. inst.

INDIAN UNREST.

Montagu Administration Blamed.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, February 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Joynson Hicks moved an amendment to the Address expressing the opinion that the unrest in India was the result of Mr. Montagu's administration, and hoping that immediate steps would be taken to restore law and order. Mr. Joynson Hicks asserted that Mr. Montagu had governed India with liberal ideas, without the assent of the Conservative supporters of the coalition. His policy was a criminal betrayal of white men and women in India, and it had broken the heart of the finest Civil Service in the world. Gandhi should have been arrested years ago.

Gandhi's Arrest Ordered.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Montagu announced that the Indian Government a few days ago ordered Gandhi's arrest, but in view of the decision of Gandhi and his colleagues not to pursue Non-Co-operation and other illegal activities, it was postponing proceedings with a view to ascertaining how far this decision meant a complete cessation of illegal activities.

Mr. Montagu Speaks Out.

Mr. Montagu said he did not believe the British Parliament would ever jeopardise India's opportunity of self-government, but the exhibition of separatist tendencies and disloyalty towards the King-Emperor and the futile attempts to mar the welcome of the Prince of Wales must postpone or prejudice British goodwill towards Indian aspirations. Given goodwill and partnership, no rights would be denied India by the British Parliament, but if the existence of our Empire was challenged, the discharge of the responsibilities of the British Government to India prevented, and demands made in the very mistaken belief that we contemplate a retreat from India, then India would not successfully challenge the most determined people in the world, who will once again answer the challenge with all the vigour and determination at its command.

Mr. Montagu declared that the British Government had the fullest confidence in the Government of India. He had every reason to believe that they were worthy of that confidence, and that we should win through in India to happier times.

The Premier's Speech.

Mr. Lloyd George said that there was much in the state of India that justified grave concern, but he deprecated alarm. The situation was well within the compass of our strength without adding to our burdens.

Dealing with the causes of the unrest, the Premier described the education of Indians at English universities as putting new wine into old bottles. These had burst and intoxication was the result. The story of India was the story of Japan and China. It was inevitable that when the chemicals of the East mixed with those of the West an explosion sooner or later would be produced.

The Russo-Japanese war had the most disturbing effect throughout Asia. The agitation in China was due to an exactly similar cause as India's agitation, Chinese students imbibing ideas of American democracy.

Mr. Lloyd George further referred to the effects of the war upon India, particularly the war with the greatest Islamic Power in the world, and said that undoubtedly it would be an enormous advantage if peace could be made with Turkey. He hoped shortly to re-discuss the matter with the Allies, but it must be a just peace—we must not be fearfully just to both religions and races. He concluded that the educated classes in India must be given the best opportunity of making the experiment initiated two or three years ago with success, but further reforms must await the result of the experiment.

The amendment was rejected by 248 votes to 64, and the Address in reply to the King's Speech was then agreed to.

Gandhi Doing Penance for Chaurichaura.

Bombay, February 15.

Gandhi announces that he has begun a five days' penance for the Chaurichaura tragedy, which he regards as another warning against hasty embarkation upon mass civil disobedience and as his bitterest cup of humiliation. He advises the criminals voluntarily to surrender to the authorities.

STANDARDISATION OF AIRSHIP FITTINGS.

Action by International Conference.

London, February 14.

The international conference in London on the standardisation of airship fittings, at which Britain, France, Germany, Russia, America, and other countries are represented, has adopted the principle of standardisation with a view to enabling the airships of one nation to use the landing, mooring, gassing and refuelling arrangements of any other.

The conference has appointed a technical sub-committee to recommend the most suitable standards.

RESUMPTION PROSPECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Insufficient Return of Miners.

Johannesburg, February 14.

A few of the engineers, upon whom the success of the effort to restart the mines chiefly depends, have returned to work, but insufficient miners have so far returned to enable a resumption of operations.

The managements have warned the strikers that it will be impossible to employ all old hands.

Fifty-six pickets were arrested to-day.

FATALITIES IN BELFAST.

Further Shootings.

London, February 14.

Four victims of the bomb outrage in Belfast yesterday have died. Three men were shot dead in Belfast to-day.

Still Further Shootings.

London, February 15.

Another orgy of shooting occurred at Belfast yesterday. There have now been over 20 deaths and more than 60 wounded.

ARMY CHANGES.

London, February 14.

It is officially announced that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas L. N. Morland, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army on the Rhine, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander J. Godley, Military Secretary at the War Office, succeeds Sir Thomas Morland on the Rhine, and Major-Gen. Sir William Peyton succeeds Sir Alexander Godley at the War Office.

STRIKE OUTLOOK.

Delegates Reported to Have Yielded.

A CANTON INCIDENT.

The strike situation is difficult to describe.

Just on one o'clock to-day we heard that the one point of difference which remained to be overcome before the wages question is submitted to arbitration had been removed. That was the question of whether the former Seamen's Union will be reopened under its old name and former organisation.

The question was discussed two days ago by the seamen's delegates and the Tung Wah Hospital committee when it was urged that the Government could not accede to the seamen's proposal. Later the delegates discussed the matter with the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, who made it equally clear that the ex-Union could not be reopened under its former name, and yesterday the delegates heard the views of the European and Chinese mercantile community on the matter. A meeting was held at the General Chamber of Commerce rooms. It lasted four hours, during which time the whole question was reviewed.

It was made abundantly clear to the strikers that the Government could not agree to the strikers' demand and it was suggested that a slight alteration in the name might meet the difficulty. The delegates left the meeting after expressing themselves as convinced of the reasonableness of the views expressed by the representatives of the General Chamber of Commerce, but they seemed to doubt whether they could equally convince the seamen in Canton.

There were present, among others, Mr. A. O. Leung (Chairman of the Chamber), Mr. G. T. Edkins (Butterfield and Swire), Mr. D. G. M. Bernard (Jardine Matheson and Co.), Mr. A. G. Stephen and the Secretary Mr. D. K. Blair, representing the General Chamber, Messrs R. H. Kotewall, Chan U-tung, Chan Siu-ki and Li Po-kwei representing the Chinese Chamber, Mr. Lo Chong-kui, Chairman of Tung Wah Hospital, and four delegates from the strikers and others, including interpreters.

Another meeting with the Tung Wah Hospital Committee was held this forenoon and close upon five we were informed that the delegates had yielded on the point in dispute, that the wages question would go forward to arbitration and that the seamen would immediately return to work. But the information is still unconfirmed. The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax had "heard nothing of it."

Meanwhile a rumour is current in town that the Chinese dock workers are likely to give notice to-day or to-morrow, but no confirmation can be obtained.

As showing the attitude of some of the seamen in Canton, we hear of one northern Chinese—the boatswain of a steamer—who wished to return to work and who had to bribe one woman to pass as his wife and another as a friend, both wishing to return to Hongkong before he could pass the pickets. But big numbers of men are returning just the same.

Stopping Food Supplies To Hongkong.

Our Canton correspondent reports that interference with food supplies intended for Hongkong is still occurring. Recently a notification was issued by the Bureau for the Preservation of Public Peace prohibiting anyone with arms interfering with the transport of goods by train to Hongkong. This order was made as a result of a protest by the Commissioner of Maritime Customs.

Despite the notification, however, a body of armed men, said to be seamen, at noon on the 13th, instant proceeded to the eastern bund and drove away coolies who were engaged in transshipping fresh-water fish from a number of junks, for the purpose of conveying them by rail to Hongkong. Before leaving, the armed men threw all the fish into the water.

The Effects in Canton.

We take the following from the Canton Times—

According to the local yarn merchants, cotton yarn market in Canton is in a critical condition. Stocks on hand are running shorter day by day. No new stocks have arrived since a month ago, on account of the stoppage of the running of the different Hongkong, Shanghai and Canton steamers caused by the seamen's strike. Should the strike be prolonged for a month or half, stock will be practically exhausted. There are at least several hundred textile factories in Canton and Fatsan, each of them employing from fifty to several hundred workmen and workwomen. The exhaustion of the yarn supply will result, no doubt, in the temporary suspension of business of these industrial enterprises, consequently many workers will be out of jobs.

A report from Fatsan states that the market in Fatsan has also been greatly affected by the recent strike of seamen. Owing to the exhaustion of cotton yarn supplies, the textile business in the city is practically tied up. Many silk factories who expected to do a great deal of business during the beginning of the year, have met with unexpected bad luck. No, or at least, very few orders, have recently been received from silk firms abroad as the result of uncertainty of shipping conditions created by the strike. Many other kinds of business are also at a standstill as the result of the slump of these two important industries in the city. It is also reported that rice and other daily necessities have greatly advanced in prices recently.

KOWLOON RICKSHAS.

Clan Dispute Causes Shortage

Not a few Kowloon residents are asking why it is that there is a serious dearth of rickshas on that side of the harbour, rather dark, and also why it is impossible to get them to travel beyond certain points. The answer would appear to be that the ricksha pullers are being intimidated, that many of them go off the roads altogether after dark, and others refuse to disobey the "orders" they have obviously received.

We have enquired into the matter and learn to-day that the whole business is the result of a quarrel between two different clans. There has already been a case of a "puller" being beaten because he went from Kowloon to a certain "forbidden" point in Yau-mai, and we know that the Police have had their attention called to the matter and are taking action to prevent anything in the nature of a clan fight. That feeling is running high is proved by the fact that men who would otherwise be at work on the roads are afraid to work at night and that "fazes" having been taken to a certain point, have been told that they cannot be taken any further. We understand that what promised to be a rather serious clash between the two clans involved was prevented by the police last night.

Until the dispute at issue between the clans is settled it is to be feared that the number of rickshas in Kowloon at night will continue to be fewer than the demand.

BADAK BOOM CASE.

The "Badak boom" case was advanced a further stage at Melbourne last month, when Thomas W. Orton appeared before the City Court charged with conspiring with Alfred Clarke and Henry F. Scarborough between January, 1918, and July 31, 1920, to defraud by means of false pretences certain subjects of the King in Victoria. Accused was remanded till February. Bill was allowed in £300.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Cargo by the Katori Maru from the Pacific is being landed at Shanghai until the strike here is settled.—Page 4.

At the Kowloon Theatre for one night only is being shown "Dawn," in which Sylvia Breamer is featured.—Page 12.

At all performances to-day at the World Theatre specially attractive programmes are being shown. For particulars see pages 4 and 12.

The annual Ball of the Dockyard Recreation Club takes place on Friday, February 24.—Page 4. "Ashes of Desire" and a Triangle-Keystone Comedy are the main items in the current programme at the Hongkong Theatre.—Page 12.

The O. S. K. advise consignees of cargo by the Africa Maru that they should arrange to take delivery of their cargo in lighters on February 18th.—Page 5.

The N. Y. K. notify consignees of cargo that goods by the Tango Maru are being landed in Japan.—Page 4.

Messrs. Lammett Bros. are selling suit lengths and brass bedsteads by auction on Saturday next.—Page 4.

An extraordinary general meeting of Humphreys' Estate and Finance Company Ltd., will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Friday, March 3rd.—Page 4.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 7s. 6 1/2d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—30.5; Temperature—64; Humidity—75.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time at 7.15 p.m.

LORD NORTHCUFFE ON THE WAY HOME.

Lord Northcliffe has sailed for Marseilles about the 15th inst.

NOTICE.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & SHIP-BUILDERS, HOK UN, KOWLOON.

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(Call Flag "L")

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Motors from 12 H.P. to 50 H.P. now in stock also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K.31.
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Telegrams "SEYBOURNE"

"FREE CHARGE"

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Prompt Return.

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23, WYNDHAM STREET.

MRS. H. MORITA.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

Mr. S. YAMAGUCHI, a Japanese specialist, has been a member of the Japanese Consulate in Hong Kong for many years. He has a special knowledge of the Japanese language and is a member of the Japanese Consulate in Hong Kong. He has a special knowledge of the Japanese language and is a member of the Japanese Consulate in Hong Kong.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

Mr. L. H. HON, a Chinese scholar and teacher, has been a member of the Chinese Consulate in Hong Kong for many years. He has a special knowledge of the Chinese language and is a member of the Chinese Consulate in Hong Kong. He has a special knowledge of the Chinese language and is a member of the Chinese Consulate in Hong Kong.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers. Hongkong.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irrregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as it is the surest and most reliable of all remedies for all irregularities of the system. It is a purely vegetable and non-toxic preparation, and is the only one of its kind. It is the only one of its kind. It is the only one of its kind.

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DIOCESAN SYNOD.

Third Triennial Sessions at Canton.

The third triennial Synod of the Chinese Church in the Diocese was held last week at Canton and was well attended by clergy and delegates from different parts of the Diocese. One of the delegates had travelled several hundred miles to represent the distant congregation at Yunnan.

The Synod lasted from Tuesday till Friday and important business was transacted. The meetings were held in the vestry of the newly consecrated Church of Our Saviour and were presided over by the Bishop of Victoria, the Rt. Rev. Dr. C. R. Duggan.

The following are some of the points referred to by the Bishop in his opening address:—The third triennial Synod of the Chinese Church in the Diocese was held last week at Canton and was well attended by clergy and delegates from different parts of the Diocese. One of the delegates had travelled several hundred miles to represent the distant congregation at Yunnan.

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in the Councils and Ministry of our Church, the revision of the Prayer Book, the provision of Christian literature, Chinese Mission Work abroad, and the education of the young—to mention a few only among the subjects.

One of the resolutions in General Synod welcomes the National Christian Conference at Shanghai both as a "valuable opportunity for practical co-operation in Christian work, and the means to acting forward that mutual understanding and good-will which are essential to substantial progress in manifesting the fundamental unity of the Christian Church." It is expected that 1,200 delegates will be present at this Conference, half to be Chinese, and half to be foreign.

I think that one great practical value of such a gathering as a National Conference is that it brings people of widely different experiences together, and enables them to compare their methods and experiences. Here, too, in part lies the value of such a gathering as the Lambeth Conference of Bishops which meets, as you know, every ten years. It enables the Bishops of the Anglican Communion from many lands to confer as to problems and methods. At a Conference held in July and August, 1920, more than 250 Bishops were present. They came from China and Japan, from India, from Africa, from North and South America, from Australasia and from Europe. By such a gathering the bonds of unity are strengthened, and the work of the Church advanced.

With our Diocesan Synod meeting every three years, with the General Synod also meeting every three years, and with the Lambeth Conference meeting once in ten years, the work here will be kept in vital touch with the work of the whole Communion.

And now come to points that are particularly concerned this Diocese.

1. First as to personnel. Since the last meeting of the Synod, three years ago, the Diocese has lost the direct services of my predecessor in office, Dr. Lander. I deliberately say "direct services" because I know that in every way he has been a blessing to the Diocese. For thirteen years he laboured here. During this time substantial progress was made. The Diocese was divided, and in 1910 the See of Kwang-shi-Hunan was formed. The Diocesan Synod was created in 1913, work was started in Nanking in 1914, and in Yunnan in 1915. Each of these was a step of great importance for the development of the work. Not least important among the steps taken during Bishop Lander's episcopate was the strengthening of the work in this city of Canton, and it is a pleasure to me to see the spiritual Church which has been erected on a site he acquired 12 years ago.

Then the Rev. Matthew Fong of Kowloon City obtained as long ago as 1883, has been called to his reward after a long life spent in his Master's service.

2. Let us now turn to consider some of the problems that face us as a Diocese.

First there is the problem of leadership. Something more than good will is needed if the work of the Church in this Diocese is to be accomplished. We need statesmanship, careful planning, and the wisest possible use of the slenderest resources that are at our disposal. In all we only have nine Chinese Clergy in this Diocese. We are very behind some of the other Dioceses in this respect. For instance, Fukien has thirty, Szechuan has twenty-nine, Hankow twenty-six, and Kinsui twenty-four. I know this capable of easy explanation, but my point is that if our witness is to be truly given this number needs to be greatly increased. We have, as you know, our own Theological College, St. Andrew's Hall, at Canton under

the leadership of the Rev. P. Jenkins and the Rev. Wang Tang Ng. I learn that at present there are seven students at the College, two of whom may be regarded as potential candidates for the Ministry. The men we need, for the Christian Ministry are men who can make good, not only today, but ten or twenty years hence when conditions will have vastly changed.

One of the matters to which we need to give special attention is the systematic training of workers. I hope that before the Synod meets again further advance may be made in our Biblewomen's Schools. (B) And this leads me to the problem of evangelisation. I was reading the other day a Charge of one of my predecessors, Bishop Hoare.

The three things which he seems to have emphasised most are these: (1) be spiritual and do not get involved too much in material issues. (2) if the Church is to do its work it must have a good supply of trained men. (3) don't have all your men in stationary posts, go and seek the sheep. Constantly itinerate.

And now let us pass on to a third problem, that of education. More, almost, than in any other Diocese in China we put our strength into educational work. I do not for a moment regret the work we put into our educational work; what I desire to emphasise is, that we want to stand for a well-instructed Church, and we want to see that everything we do is well done. I am inclined to think that we need to give more attention to school work in the smaller towns and villages let me again quote from the Report of the delegation of experts to which I have already referred.

"No duty can be more plain and insistent than that in villages where God's Spirit is working among the people, Missionary Schools should be started, and the children taught to read the Word of God." If these village Schools are to be provided, the need for the training of teachers is again emphasised. Further, I am inclined to think that probably our Sunday School system could be more widely extended with most beneficial results. In a neighbouring Diocese they have a Chinese worker who is the Sunday School expert for the whole Diocese.

This brings me to a point I would now like to stress, namely, concentration of aim. In one of our Diocesan Clergy, each year the workers set before themselves a definite aim. I believe such a concentration of aim is good, and looks for having results.

Another problem is one we shall have to consider tomorrow—the financial problem. I wholly sympathise with those who want to continue to put on a strong house, who desire to erect some costly scheme, and who want to provide for the widows and orphans of their workers. I should like to see a strong central fund for the Chinese work of the Diocese which should be so administered as to encourage individual thought and initiative among the congregations, and enable us to make the best possible provision for all our workers.

And now I would conclude by saying that it is a privilege for me to come and labour with you. My aim is to get to know at first hand the conditions in different parts of the Diocese, and to become, if I may, the friend of my fellow-workers. I have already received much courtesy and help from many—both Chinese and foreign. And I would like especially to refer to one to whom this Church owes not a little for his unflagging energy, his statesman-like vision, and his persevering faith—our friend and fellow-worker Archdeacon Barnett. And now I commend you and this Synod to the Grace of God.

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—and the blend can't be copied



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THE VACCINATION CAMPAIGN.

Appreciation of Help.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board's offices. Mr. G. R. Sayer, president, and those present were Hon. Mr. F. L. Perkins, Mr. S. W. To, Dr. F. D. R. Black, Dr. W. W. Pearce, Mr. O. H. and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds, Secretary.

The Chairman said that members would have had in their hands the report of Dr. Woodman on the Vaccination campaign, and would be able to judge for themselves the extent to which the Board was indebted to voluntary help for its success. He thought it was sufficient to say that in 20 days Dr. Woodman and staff vaccinated approximately a few short of the entire population of the City of Victoria and Kowloon Peninsula. It seemed to have been an extremely successful campaign, and it was now his duty to express the Board's obligation to those who had given voluntary help.

In the first place he would like to thank all the Chinese public dispensaries. They were, of course, available throughout the year to vaccinate Chinese, and this particular campaign threw an exceptional lot of work on their hands. He found that something like 4,000 people were vaccinated by the Chinese public dispensaries during the 20 days.

Work of Ambulance Men.

In the second place he would like to thank the St. John's Ambulance Division, especially two brigades of that Division, the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and Saiyungpun brigades. These brigades opened special night stations, and between them vaccinated 16,000. The Board was obliged to the Division not only for the number vaccinated by them but for help given generally by their support. He would also like to thank the Kaiding of the western district, and particularly two gentlemen, Mr. Chan Chan-pun and Chan Yeung, who accompanied the vaccinators throughout the entire campaign, from its start in the west to its completion in the east, and actually performed a large number of vaccinations themselves. He was extremely obliged to these gentlemen and proposed that the Board write them a letter of thanks.

BOXING FOR NOVICES.

Hongkong Boxing Association's Tournament.

It is proposed to hold a novices boxing tournament open to all, at the Theatre Royal on Friday and Saturday, March 31st and April 1st next. The competition is to be under Imperial Services Boxing Association rules for competitions with all variations made by the Association's Boxing Committee.

Competitions, if entries are sufficient, will be held in each of the following classes.

Bantams Maximum weight 118 lbs.	
Feathers " " 126 lbs.	
Lights " " 135 lbs.	
Welters " " 147 lbs.	
Middles " " 160 lbs.	
Heavies over 160 lbs.	

The conditions include:

Entrants never to have won (at time of entry) an Open or Open Novices Competition or to have taken part in a contest in which a money prize was awarded.

Entrants must scale within weights. Failure to do so will render liable to disqualification or to be entered in the class for which eligible at the Association's discretion.

Four to enter for each class. If less than four enter in any class, the Association will not present cup for runner up and reserve the right to eliminate that class from the Competition.

Entries (with approximate weights) to reach the Hon. Secretary, Messrs. C/o Johnson, Stokes and Master, Prince's Buildings, by March 15th, 1922.

Contests to be of 3 rounds each. The first 2 rounds will be of 2 minutes each and the third round of three minutes. In the event of a draw an extra 2 minutes round will be fought.

The date of the draw for opponents will be announced after entries close.

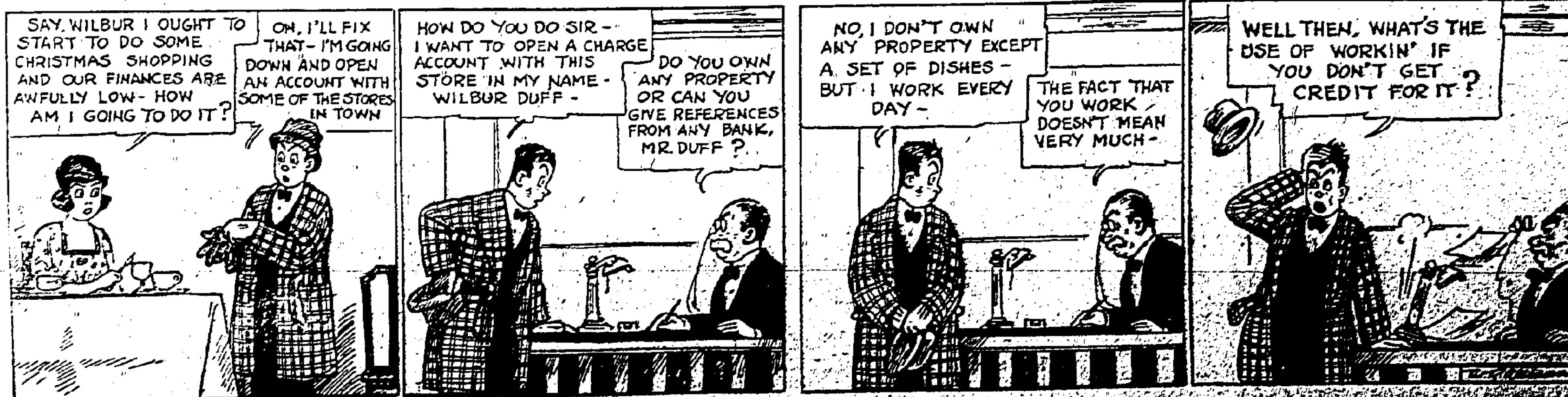
RUGBY FOOTBALL CUP.

The following will represent the Hongkong Club versus The Army at Happy Valley on Saturday 15th. February 1922.—Back, J. D. McClatchie; Three Quarters, S. J. Jordan, A. M. P. Wallace, J. W. Alabaster, N. J. Smyth; Halves, V. G. Smyth, G. F. Hyde; Forwards, G. G. N. Timson, A. H. K. Cobb, C. J. Cooper, H. Dav. D. Logan, A. G. Lamplugh H. A. Mabey and J. W. Brown. Kick-off, 4.15 p.m.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Christmas Worries.

BY ALLMAN



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FIRE

**FIGHTING
APPARATUS**

OF ALL

DESCRIPTIONS.

**THE MOTOR BOAT
AFFAIR.**

Defendants Discharged.

The coxswain of motor boat Walla Walla No. 5 and one of the seamen of the boat were charged on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday with wounding a Japanese merchant named Kimura with the intent to maim, and, alternatively, with assault with intent to commit a felony.

Mr. H. C. Macnamara prosecuted on behalf of the complainant. Mr. C. H. Lyson defended and Mr. F. E. Nash watched the case in the interest of the motor boat company.

The prosecution alleged that in going out to a steamer in the motor boat Mr. Kimura was attacked by the crew while he was asleep. He was awakened by a violent blow on the head, followed by several others. He grappled with his assailants, two of whom (the two defendants) jumped overboard. They were subsequently picked up by a passing motor boat, and taken to Blake Pier. Mr. Kimura, said his solicitor, at previous hearings, had had a few drinks at the Astor House Hotel, but he was perfectly sober.

Yesterday afternoon the complainant was cross-examined by Mr. Lyson. In reply to a question as to how his stick was broken Mr. Kimura said he might have broken it between his legs whilst asleep.

Lance-Sergeant Langley said he inspected the motor boat at 3.30 a.m. on the 5th and found on board one empty bottle, one right hand glove, a broken hammer handle and a quantity of broken glass. The hold of the boat was in a chaotic condition and bore numerous blood stains.

At the conclusion of the evidence the Magistrate dismissed the charge of wounding with intent to maim because of no evidence.

The coxswain defendant then went into the witness box. He said that when Mr. Kimura came on board his boat about midnight on the 4th, he drew his attention to the time so as to eliminate any possible dispute when they returned. Mr. Kimura was brought on board by a runner and instructed him to proceed to a ship lying off Mount Kellie. Several attempts were made to locate the ship, but without success. Mr. Kimura himself also searched for the steamer, but as no sign of it could be found, he sat down on the passenger seat after ordering him to steer back to Hongkong and fell asleep. After a short while witness left the wheel, went to the back part of the boat and tapped Mr. Kimura on the shoulder with the intention of ascertaining from him where the ship was lying. Mr. Kimura woke up and slapped him in the face. Witness beat a hasty retreat to the bow. Then the complainant chased and struck him with his walking stick and witness picked up a bottle lying near the wheel and threw it at the complainant. Whether it hit him or not he could not say because it was very dark and he could not see. The complainant then pulled up the flag staff and chased him. Witness ran to the stern and complainant threw the flag staff at him, knocking him into the sea. He clung to the portside of the boat but was forced by complainant to release his grasp and to swim away from the boat. He shouted to second defendant, who was sitting at top of the awning, to give him a life buoy. He got the buoy and was drifting in the water when motor boat Moonraker No. 2 passed at a distance. His shouts of "Save Life" brought the Moonraker boat to his assistance. He was fished out of the water and conveyed to Blake Pier.

Mr. Macnamara: Do you know that after you jumped overboard the engines of your boat were running free?

Defendant: Yes, but the boat was not moving because the "small seaman" (another defendant who was discharged at the previous hearing) had put on the "steering clutch." I didn't see him do it, but he told that to me.

The Magistrate: Why did he do it?

Defendant: If he had not done it the boat would have been dashed to pieces.

Mr. Macnamara: Who was attending to the wheel when you went aft and tapped Mr. Kimura on the shoulder?

Defendant: The small seaman. The Magistrate: How did the complainant come by his injuries?

Defendant: I don't know. I didn't strike him at all.

Examined by the prosecuting solicitor, the defendant said the broken glass produced was the

remains of the bottle which he threw at the complainant.

Mr. Macnamara: Is it likely that the complainant's injuries had been caused by this bottle?—

I can't say.

The Magistrate: Did you attack the Japanese while he was asleep?

....No.

How long did the fight between you and the complainant last?—

About ten minutes.

Giving corroborative evidence the second defendant said he saw the complainant ward off the bottle with his hand. The bottle fell on the passenger's seat and was smashed.

This statement was supported by the "small seaman" a boy of 16, referred to by the coxswain. He said he saw the complainant fall against the stanchion of the boat and hurt himself. He concealed himself in the box after the two defendants had jumped overboard to avoid the complainant.

Mr. Li Mau-chi, Manager of the United Motorboat Company, said the first defendant had been in the employ of his firm for over a year and there had been no complaints against him for disorderly conduct. The second defendant was employed by the first accused and there had also been no complaints against him.

The coxswain of motor boat Moonraker 2 deposed to picking up both defendants and supplying them with clothing to wear. Neither of the defendants made a statement to him.

At the conclusion of the evidence the Magistrate remarked that one point in common in the stories of both sides was that at the time the incident began Mr. Kimura was asleep. The question for decision was whether Mr. Kimura's impression that he was attacked when he woke up represented the facts. He thought it was possible that Mr. Kimura had made a mistake.

Mr. Lyson argued on the improbability that the motive of the assault was robbery. It was unlikely, he said, that the defendant contemplated robbing the complainant in view of the great risk of being discovered. If he had been robbed, Mr. Kimura could report to the runner who took him on board the defendant's motor boat or report to the company. Even if the defendant had murdered Mr. Kimura after the robbery defendant could not escape because the complainant was last seen in his boat.

With regard to the assault Mr. Lyson submitted that his clients' story that the complainant was the aggressor was credible. Mr. Kimura slapped the first defendant and struck him with his walking stick and the defendant threw a bottle at him as he had admitted. Mr. Kimura denied using the stick on the defendant, but failed to explain satisfactorily how the stick was broken. Mr. Lyson submitted that the complainant was unable to have a clear vision of what actually happened on the boat, owing to the few drinks he had had and to drowsiness. Undoubtedly there was a scrap, but

the man who should be blamed for it was the complainant.

Mr. Macnamara submitted his client's story was more consistent than that of the defendants.

His Worship said that after hearing the evidence he was not satisfied that the complainant was attacked whilst asleep. The complainant believed he was attacked, and in consequence of this wrong impression proceeded to strike the crew. He did not think the second defendant took part in assaulting Mr. Kimura and, therefore, discharged him. With regard to the first defendant he did not think the evidence warranted a conviction. He also discharged him.

**BATH WATER FOR
CLOSETS.**

Application Refused.

As was expected, other applications have followed the Sanitary Board's granting of permission to the Hongkong Hotel Company to use bath-water for flush closets at the Park Hotel. One such application was before the Board yesterday. It was for the water closet at No. 5, Broadwood Road, Inland Lot No. 1911.

Dr. Ozorio: Might I ask who is the applicant?

The Chairman of the Board, Mr. G. R. Sayer: I think a Chinese gentleman. I don't know who it is. I move that the application be refused, on the ground that I think it would be unwise to extend this principle of employing bath water for use in water closets to private houses. I feel that in a private house we have no assurance at all that the amount of water used for baths would normally be sufficient to keep the water closets properly flushed.

Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins seconded and the motion was carried without further discussion.

An application was made for permission to erect three water closets and one trough closet at No. 82, Kennedy Road, Inland Lot No. 1949.

The Chairman: The Director of Public Works informs me that the nullah from which the water was to be taken is insufficient and he recommends refusal. I move that the application be refused.

Dr. Ozorio: Is the applicant not prepared to sink a well?

Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins said the applicant proposed to use water from a nullah, which was not sufficient.

Dr. Ozorio: Can we not make the suggestion to him to sink a well?

The Chairman said it could be done, and the motion was carried.

An application for permission to erect two water closets on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1892, To Kwa Wan, was granted.

CHINA'S NAVY.

As the money which has been owing to the merc of the Chinese Navy has not been fully paid up, Admiral Tsiang Cheng, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy at Shanghai, has once more telegraphed to Peking, asking that the funds be remitted immediately.

NOTICE

**SPECIAL ECONOMY OFFERS
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY**

Sardines in Oil.

Finest French fully matured in Pure Oil

Sardines Diplomate per tin 45 cents

Sardines sans Arêtes 45 "

American Sardines in Olive Oil

Sardines with Bay Leaves per tin 35 "

Sardines Sapphire 40 "

French Plums from Bordeaux

Finest large size Fruit per 215 bot \$2.75

115 " \$1.50

Scrubs Cloudy Ammonia

per bot 65 cents

Macedoine of Vegetable

excellent for Salads per tin 30 cents

Blackberries American

per No. 2 tin 50 cents

Whole Razor Clams

per tin 30 cents

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Cheapest Store for High Class Provisions.
Compare Quality and Prices

RACE WEEK

DRESS YOUR BEST

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SMART COATS,

STETSON HATS

GLOVES, COLLARS,

TIES, BOOTS

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SHOES, Etc., Etc.

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EARLY.



SOLE AGENT,
mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

**EARLIER SPECIAL
TELEGRAMS.**

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI LAW SUITS.

Shanghai, Feb. 14.

Pleadings have been ordered to be taken, by Judge Peter Grain in the British Supreme Court, in a suit brought by the Asia Banking Corporation against N. S. Moses and Company for Tael 43,749, damages for alleged breach of contract on exchange.

Testimony has been taken by Judge Skinner Turner in the British Supreme Court in a suit brought by the B.A.T. against the steamer Hoihow for \$11,507, as the result of a collision on October 14th at Woosung with a B.A.T. cargo freighter.

Pleadings have also been ordered in a suit brought by the International Banking Corporation against the same defendant for G. \$1,000 on an exchange contract.

**SHANGHAI RICKSHAW
COOLIES.**

Shanghai, Feb. 14.

Scores of private ricksha coolies have been arrested in the Police inspection day drive for failure to procure licenses. The coolies crowded the stations in their efforts to obtain their release.

STRIKE IN COTTON MILLS

Shanghai, Feb. 14.

Five thousand employees of the Sansing cotton mill have struck for a three-cent-a-day wage increase. There is no disorder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Young Foreigner wants room and boarding with private family. Please apply to Box No. 663 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

AGENTS WANTED.—Leading Scandinavian paper makers and exporters wish to appoint agents for the sale of all kinds of Scandinavian Paper and Cardboards. Interested parties please apply to Box No. 664 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on Thursday, the 16th. day of February, 1922, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st. December, 1921, and declaring a dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 6th. February, 1922, until Thursday, the 16th. February, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Friday the 3rd. day of March 1922 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

1. That Article 105 of this Company's Articles of Association be altered as follows:—
(a) By the insertion of "\$10,000" in the place of "\$3,000" in the fifth line thereof.
(b) By striking out in the ninth and tenth lines thereof the words "for each financial year of the Company" and inserting in place thereof the words "in every year wherein such profits shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$150,000, and a commission of ten per cent. per annum on all the net profits of the Company in excess of that sum."

2. That the above Resolution (No. 1) to be retrospective and take effect from the 1st. day of January 1922.
Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on Monday, the 20th. day of March, 1922, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Dated the 15th. day of Feb. 1922.
By Order of the Board,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

H.M. DOCKYARD RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL BALL

will be held in the
CITY HALL
on Feb. 24th. from 8.30 p.m.

H.M.S. HAWKINS Band will be in attendance.

Tickets—Gent. \$5
Lady 53

H. W. SANDFORD,
Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1922.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, February 20, 21, 22 & 23.
TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price \$12 for the Meeting, or \$4 per day. No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 11th Feb. 1922.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.
A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members, Members' Wives and Families; tickets are now ready and may be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis. All tickets must be produced to gain admission.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 11th Feb. 1922.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned.
No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned.

These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.
Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 11th Feb. 1922.

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

Hongkong Branch.

The REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING will be held at the Guild Office, Sailor's Home, on Thursday 16th. February 1922 at 5 o'clock, p.m.

W. J. STOKES,
Branch Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FROM PUGET SOUND via JAPAN and SHANGHAI.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO FOR HONGKONG PER S.S. "KATORI MARU"

Are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be landed at Shanghai. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance, etc. accordingly. The cargo will be brought on to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.
Hongkong, 15th. Feb. 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Due 15th. inst. from AUSTRALIA.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO FOR HONGKONG PER S.S. "TANGO MARU"

Are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Japan and landed there. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.
Hongkong, 15th. Feb. 1922.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday the 18th. day of February 1922 at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st. December 1921.

The Register of shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday 6th. February to Saturday 18th. February 1922 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation will be held on the day and at the place aforesaid immediately upon the termination of the Ordinary Yearly Meeting for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following resolution, viz:—

That the Directors of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Corporation to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Corporation is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the ordinary note issue of the Corporation being increased to \$20,000,000 (being the amount of the present paid up capital of the Corporation) and to modify the existing requirements as regards the deposit of securities in respect of its note issues in such manner as (a) to relieve the Corporation from the necessity of keeping with the Crown Agents or with Trustees appointed by the Secretary of State coin or bullion as security against any part of the ordinary note issue and to give the Corporation the option of securing such portion of the same as is required to be secured by the deposit (at the option of the Corporation) either of coin or of securities approved by the Secretary of State

(b) to relieve the Corporation of the obligation to keep at each of its establishments an amount of coin or bullion equal in value to 1/3rd. at least of the notes issued from such establishment and actually in circulation and to leave such matter to the discretion of the Corporation and

(c) to allow the Corporation to keep portions of the coin or bullion required to be deposited with the Colonial Treasurer as security against its excess note issue (viz: the issue beyond \$20,000,000) in places outside the Colony where its notes are issued to such amounts and subject to such conditions as may be approved from time to time by the Governor.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st. February, 1922.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

ANNUAL BALL.
Found in its Hall, on 10th. February, a sum of money—also one key—Apply to
Honorary Secretary.

CREDIT NATIONAL 1922.

ISSUE OF NEW BEARER BONDS REDEEMABLE IN 10 YEARS.

Frs. 500.00

each bearing interest at the rate 6% per annum

Free of Tax

Reimbursable at holder's option as follows:—

On 1st. Feb. 1924 for Frs. 500.00

" 1st. " 1927 " 507.50

" 1st. " 1932 " 525.00

No prizes

Price of Issue including 1st. coupon due on 5th. Feb. 1922, payable cash on application

Frs. 482

Subscriptions received at Banque de l'Indo Chine, Hongkong.

on or before February 28th. 1922.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE COMPANY will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL Pedder Street Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on WEDNESDAY THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1922, AT NOON for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions namely:—

- (1) That the Authorised Capital of the Company (which is now \$2,500,000 consisting of 250,000 shares of the nominal value of \$10 each—whereof 219,300 shares have been issued) be increased from \$2,500,000 consisting as aforesaid to \$5,000,000 (consisting of 500,000 shares of the nominal value of \$10 each) by the creation of 250,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$10 each ranking (subject as hereinafter mentioned) as from date of allotment for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the shares constituting the Company's present issued Capital.
- (2) That 109,650 shares be offered (in the proportion of one new share for every complete number of two old shares held by them respectively) to the persons who on the date of the confirmation of this Resolution as a Special Resolution are registered in the Company's Shares Register as the holders of the said 219,300 shares at a premium of \$5 per share and so that on allotment the nominal amount due in respect of such 109,650 shares plus the said premium of \$5 per share shall be payable as follows:—

Date of Payment	Amount payable in respect of the nominal value of each share.	Amount payable in respect of the premium on each share.	Total
15th March 1922	\$3	\$2	\$5
15th August 1922	\$3	\$2	\$5
15th March 1923	\$4	\$1	\$5
	\$10	\$5	\$15

and further that until such time as the said 109,650 shares shall be fully paid up they shall, *vis a vis* the said 219,300 shares, only rank for dividend in proportion to the ratio borne by the amount paid up thereon to the full nominal value (\$10) thereof, and that any of the said 109,650 shares which shall not be taken up by the Company's Shareholders in manner aforesaid be disposed of in such manner as the Company's Board of Directors shall think fit.

(3) That the balance of the shares constituting the Company's unissued Capital be issued at such time or times, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may decide.

(4) That no Shareholder shall be entitled to any offer of a fraction of an additional share in respect of any odd share held by him.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL Pedder Street aforesaid on FRIDAY, THE 17th. DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1922, AT 11 A.M. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Dated this Twentieth Day of January, 1922.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
H.N. BEAUREPAIRE,
Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 18th. Jan., 1922 commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Fine Selection of Woollen Suit Lengths

Also

5 Brass Bedsteads (new)

On view from Friday the 17th. inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, the 22nd of Feb., to Tuesday, the 28th. February, 1922, both days inclusive, during with period no transfers of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

RACE WEEK.

A FANCY DRESS BALL

in aid of

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Monday, February, 20th 1922.

at 9.15

at the

CITY HALL

Tickets \$3. Booking at Moutrie's.

\$1. fine for non-Fancy Dress will be collected at the door.

3 Lucky Number Prizes for those in Fancy Dress.

No admittance without tickets.

THE POLICE RECREATION CLUB.

Derby Draw.

The above Draw will take place at the Club House on Saturday, Feb. 18th., at 8.30 p.m.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

Consignees of cargo landed into this Company's godowns during the present unsettled state of affairs are hereby notified that all cargo remaining in godown after expiry of the free storage period will be subject to all extraordinary expenses incurred in connection therewith.

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th. February, 1922.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 28 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

DINNER DANCING

TO-NIGHT
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.

Special Engagement

MISS RITA SHIELD

(THE MELODY GIRL)

IN LATEST JAZZ SONGS AND MELODIES.

and

WILL HENDER

"MR. JAZZ"

KING OF THE NYLOPHONE.

DINNER DANCING

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH.

Special Engagement

MISS RITA SHIELD

(THE MELODY GIRL)

IN LATEST JAZZ SONGS AND MELODIES.

PETITE-CHIC—A SURPRISE!!

WILL HENDER

"MR. JAZZ."

WORLD THEATRE

TO-DAY'S MATINEE

(Wednesday 15th.) at 5 p.m. sharp

DOROTHY DALTON

IN

"QUICK SAND"

also

THE GREAT GARCIA TROUPE

with

MISS GLADYS GORDON & NINA

in

LATEST SONGS & DANCES.

PRICES of ADMISSION:—70cts. & 50cts.

Booking at the THEATRE.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NEXT TOURNAMENT SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25th. 1922.

at the THEATRE ROYAL at 9.15 p.m.

Ten Round Featherweight Contest

A. B. Chadwick v. A. B. Hindle.

Ten Round Middleweight Contest

O. S. Lewenden v. A. B. Duncan.

Ten Round Catchweight Contest.

Sto. P. O. Morgan v. Chief P. O. Callaghan

And three six round contests.

Booking at Moutrie's.

Members MONDAY, and TUESDAY, February, 20th and 21st. General Public WEDNESDAY, 22nd to SATURDAY, 25th.

USUAL PRICES.

OPEN NOVICES COMPETITION FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, MARCH 31st and APRIL 1st. at the THEATRE ROYAL

Full particulars will be sent to all units of Army and Navy and Police. Others please apply to Hon. Secretary c/o Johnson, Stokes and Master.

NO ENTRANCE FEE.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will open for the transaction of Public Business at 9.30 a.m. on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 20th, 21st. and 22nd. February, and close at 12 noon.

Hongkong, 11th. February, 1922.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

Proposed New Issue of Shares to Members on the Register on 17th. February, 1922.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 18th. to 25th. February, 1922, both days inclusive.

Dated the 7th. February, 1922.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
H.N. BEAUREPAIRE,
Secretary.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Sails for Haiphong and Hoihow every alternate Tuesday.

The fastest passenger steamer

HAIPHONG.

(Capt. Charles E. Page).

Apply Thos. Cook and Sons or to Wing Lok Street.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

GRILL ROOM.

The USUAL DINNER DANCING will NOT be held on THURSDAY, February, 16th.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Company Limited on Thursday the 16th February 1922 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st. December 1921.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to 16th February 1922 both dates inclusive.

DOWELL & CO. LTD.
General Managers.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)
AGAPENOR 23th Feb. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
PYRRHUS 7th Mar. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)
ELPENOR 27th Feb. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
EUMAEUS 4th Mar. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

IXION 21st Feb. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
TALTHYBIUS 14th Mar.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

KEEMUN 14th February. via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

MENTOR 5th Mar. for Shanghai
PYRRHUS 7th Mar. for Singapore & London
MENTOR 21st Mar. for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

VACATION TRIP.

HONGKONG—SHAMSHUI—WUCHOW.

In the splendid and luxuriously appointed 500 tons Motor Ship, "KONG NING" between Hongkong, Shamsui, Shin Hing through the LOVELIEST SCENERY ON THE WEST RIVER TO WUCHOW. SPLENDID 1st and 2nd class passenger accommodations; large and airy berth cabins on upper deck; no port holes but large airy windows; fitted throughout with electric light and Fans, etc.

Steamers "M. S. 'KONG NING'" Leave Hongkong.
"Kong Ning"

Round trips occupying 5 days; including meals and 24 hours stay on board at Wuchow \$45.00.
For further particulars apply to—

BANKER & CO.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per S.S. "BUSHO MARU" are hereby notified that owing to the existing strikes, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Keelung sailing here this afternoon, where cargo will probably be landed.

Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance, etc., accordingly.

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 13th Feb., 1922.

POLITICAL ISSUES IN JAPAN.

Some Searching Questions.
In the Japanese House of Peers, on January 24, Baron Fujimura again made an interpellation regarding the purification of the administrative system and the opium question, and also insisted that the Government should by all means be held responsible for crimes such as the South Manchuria Railway scandal, the assassination of the late Premier, Mr. Hara, the criminal case of Tokyo City and other similar offences.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE via STRAITS. CONSIGNEES OF CARGO FOR HONGKONG PER S.S. "TOTTORI MARU"

Are hereby notified that owing to the Strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, Cargo for Hongkong will be carried over and landed at Shanghai and/or at Kobe. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc., accordingly. The Cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately under conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1922.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS LIMITED.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS
S.S. "BENMOER"

Consignees of cargo per the above-mentioned steamer are hereby notified that owing to the existing strike conditions cargo for Hongkong is being carried on to Shanghai where it will be landed and whence it will be returned to Hongkong when conditions at this port permit.

Consignees are accordingly recommended to make the necessary arrangements as regards insurance, etc.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents.
Hongkong, 4th Feb., 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS LIMITED.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS. Steamship "BENVORLICH"

Consignees of cargo per the above-mentioned steamer are hereby notified that, owing to the existing strike conditions at this port, all cargo destined to Hongkong is being landed at Singapore and will be forwarded on as soon as conditions here permit.

Consignees are accordingly recommended to make the necessary arrangements as regards insurance, etc.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents.
Hongkong 3rd Feb., 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ESTHER DOLLAR"

Consignees having cargo coming forward on the S.S. "ESTHER DOLLAR" are hereby notified that, on account of the strikes now existing in Hongkong, and in accordance with the terms of the Bill of Lading, such cargo will be landed at Shanghai and transhipped to Hongkong at a later date.

Consignees are recommended to arrange any additional insurance occasioned by such landing and/or transhipping. Carriers will effect no insurance whatever.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

RAY E. GUNN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 9th Feb., 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COY. PANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees of cargo for Hongkong per S.S. "AGAPENOR" are hereby notified that owing to the present state of affairs in Hongkong due to strike of seamen, etc., cargo for Hongkong will be landed at Shanghai and consignees are recommended to make necessary arrangements as to insurance etc., accordingly.

The cargo will be brought back to Hongkong immediately under conditions at this port become normal.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.
Hongkong, 10th Feb., 1922.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From CALCUTTA AND RANGOON via STRAITS. CONSIGNEES OF CARGO FOR HONGKONG PER S.S. "CALCUTTA MARU"

Are hereby notified that owing to the Strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, Cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Japan and possibly landed at Kobe. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc., accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately under conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1922

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

ARRIVED 13th inst. FROM BOMBAY.

S.S. "AWA MARU"

Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's (Ltd.) Godowns at their risk. Cargo remaining undelivered on and after February, 20th, 1922. All broken, chafed and damaged packages will also be landed into the Kowloon Godowns, and date of examination will be advised later.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns, and none will be entertained if presented later than 10 days from February, 13 h. 1922.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From TACOMA, VICTORIA via YOKOHAMA

The Company's Steamship "AFRICA MARU"

NOTICE is hereby given that the above steamer arrived at this port this morning, and owing to the existing strikes, cargoes on board her cannot be discharged on arrival. In view of the necessity of sending the steamer to dry dock at the Takoo Dockyard for the Annual Survey on the 15th, consignees are hereby notified that the cargo shall be taken delivery of in their own lighters alongside the steamer from the 18th instant, immediately after she is undocked.

S. YASUDA,

Manager.
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"Ellerman" Line.

Consignees of cargo for Hongkong per S.S. "City of Simla" are hereby notified that owing to the present state of affairs in Hongkong due to strike of seamen, etc., cargo for Hongkong will be landed at Shanghai and consignees are recommended to make necessary arrangements as to insurance etc., accordingly.

The cargo will be brought back to Hongkong immediately under conditions at this port become normal.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.
Hongkong, 13th Feb., 1922.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA"

Consignees are hereby notified that they must take delivery of their cargo not later than 8 a.m. Feb. 15th, otherwise arrangements will be made to discharge, lighter, land and store the cargo at the consignee's expense and risk.

U.S.S.B. EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Managing Agents.
Hongkong, 14th Feb., 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "GLYMONT"

The Charterers and consignees of cargo on this steamer are hereby notified that owing to their failure to discharge this steamer that arrangements for discharge have been made and that they (Charterers and consignees) will be held responsible for the cost of discharging, lighter charges, expense of placing in warehouse, storage and all other charges incidental thereto, also the cargo will be handled and stored at owners' risk.

No Free storage will be allowed and storage charges will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after Feb. 14th. No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns, and none will be entertained if presented later than two weeks from February, 14th, 1922.

No Fire Insurance whatever has been effected.

U.S.S.B. EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Managing Agents
Hongkong, 14th Feb., 1922.

ENGLISH CURRENCY IN AUSTRALIA.

Withdrawing Silver Coins.

Negotiations have been opened between the Australian Treasury and the Imperial authorities for a further withdrawal of English silver coins in circulation in Australia.

Before the war the English coins were withdrawn to the extent of nearly £100,000 during each year, but owing to the supply of Australian coins being insufficient, the withdrawals were restricted during the war. In 1914 the amount of silver coins withdrawn was £92,000; but in 1915, of the £19,000 withdrawn English coins re-issued was valued at £56,000.

Referring to the matter in Melbourne the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. J. R. Collins) said that the supply of Australian silver coins had been increased, and as the demand had not increased with the same rapidity, the Treasury had felt justified, with the consent of the British Government, in beginning again the withdrawal of English money.

ONE OF WOMAN'S WORST TROUBLES.

is easily and promptly overcome with the aid of PINKETTES. They are delicate, mild, yet thoroughly efficient.

"A gentle PINKETTES"

dispel constipation, headaches, bilious attacks, liveraches, purify the breath, clear the skin, aid the appetite. Of chemists, or post free, 50 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

SIR CHARLES ADDIS AT HANKOW.

Perplexities of the Consortium.
Sir Charles Stewart Addis, K. C. M. G., President of the Institute of Bankers, Lieutenant of the City of London, Director of the Bank of England, British Consul of the Banque d'Etat du Maroc, Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Director of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Director of the British and Chinese Corporation, Director of the Chinese Central Railways Ltd., and Chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London Committee, arrived in Hankow yesterday en route to Peking.

The above information with regard to Sir Charles is extracted from "Who's Who," but he is no stranger to Hankow. Quarter of a century ago he was for several years in charge of the Agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at this port and was the best known and best liked man in it, as there are still a few persons left to bear witness. He was endowed with a measure of natural ability and sound sense far beyond the average; he was highly educated and kept himself abreast of all the topics of the day, there being few subjects on which he was not well informed. He was a charming conversationalist, a fine public speaker and always ready to lend a hand in public matters. His interests were confined to the things that really matter so he was not fazed as a sport and never won a horse race. He put on no "dog" but was always courteous and kindly to gentle and simple alike—it is to the credit of our civilization that such a man as Sir Charles is now found at the top of the tree.

What has brought him out East at this time? He does not appear to have said, and it might be that he wished to revisit old familiar scenes, and revive the recollections of the past, but there is probably more in it than that. Sir Charles has been making speeches, both in Hongkong and Shanghai, and from these we would draw the inference that he is deeply concerned about present conditions in China, and interested in the perplexities of the Consortium in particular. As everyone knows, this is a body specially called into existence with the object of lending money to China. It is composed of groups of Banks, belonging to Britain, France, Japan and the United States, and has the governments of those countries at its back. Sir Charles is the duly authorised representative of the British group, and perhaps he wants to know why the Consortium does no business. Such is our guess seeing he is bound for Peking.

There have been several instances in recent years of great corporations establishing branches in China with the full intention of setting the heater on fire. They would occupy the most conspicuous building obtainable, and fit them up with the finest up-to-date office furniture. Everything in the shape of the newest systems, books of accounting, filing, cabinets and type-writers would be there, while the men placed in charge would be no ordinary "pidgin wallahs" at ordinary pay but business experts who could swine big salaries. But the expected success was not realized, so in course of time the signboard would be taken down, and the door closed, leaving the corporation to write off all the expenditure as dead loss. They had made the mistake of trying to do business on lines which, however suitable elsewhere, did not suit China.

Now the Consortium has money to lend, and the one thing

which Chinese officialdom desires beyond all else is the opportunity to borrow money. They are simply desperate in their attempts to get hold of cash and yet no business is done. Why? We read in a certain book there was once a rich man who was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day, but when he died he went to the place of torment. Looking up he saw Abraham and Lazarus, and pleaded for a drop of water to cool his tongue. It could not be granted because, between the parties, a great and unpassable gulf was fixed. Chinese officialdom wants money to pay debts and long-deferred interests, also to pay soldiers who for months have received nothing but what they could squeeze out of the people. There are famine to be relieved, embankments to be rebuilt, roads and railways to be made and, most important of all, a number of bottomless pockets gaping to be filled. Hence the cry for money and more money but the Consortium cannot cross the gulf.

While the rulers of China crave for money with the same burning thirst as possessed the rich man when agonising for water, yet the Consortium finds if it lends to the North, the South will denounce it, and vice versa. Then to whom will it lend? The President? He is declared to be illegal and all his acts invalid. The Cabinet? It is constantly changing, and every new one declines to be responsible for the acts of its predecessor. As to lending to individuals who are in authority, they too are but for a day and the man who is all-powerful this week will be hiding in a foreign concession the next. The Consortium wishes to lend to the government of China but cannot locate it. Another gulf is to be found in the fact that the Chinese never use borrowed money for the ostensible purpose for which it was loaned. The Consortium is determined to secure that loans advanced from its coffers are expended according to programme and to that the Chinese will never submit. Then the Consortium wants security for its funds and the prospect of a reasonable profit, but in these days no guarantees can be relied upon. Supposing the Consortium were to build a railway with the railway as security, what is to hinder the dominant Tschun from collecting all the revenue for his own use, as Wu Pei-fu at present is doing with the Kin-Han lines, or the soldiers using the railway as their own particular play thing, as in the case of the Wuchang-Canton line? There are gulfs and gulfs and all alike unpassable.

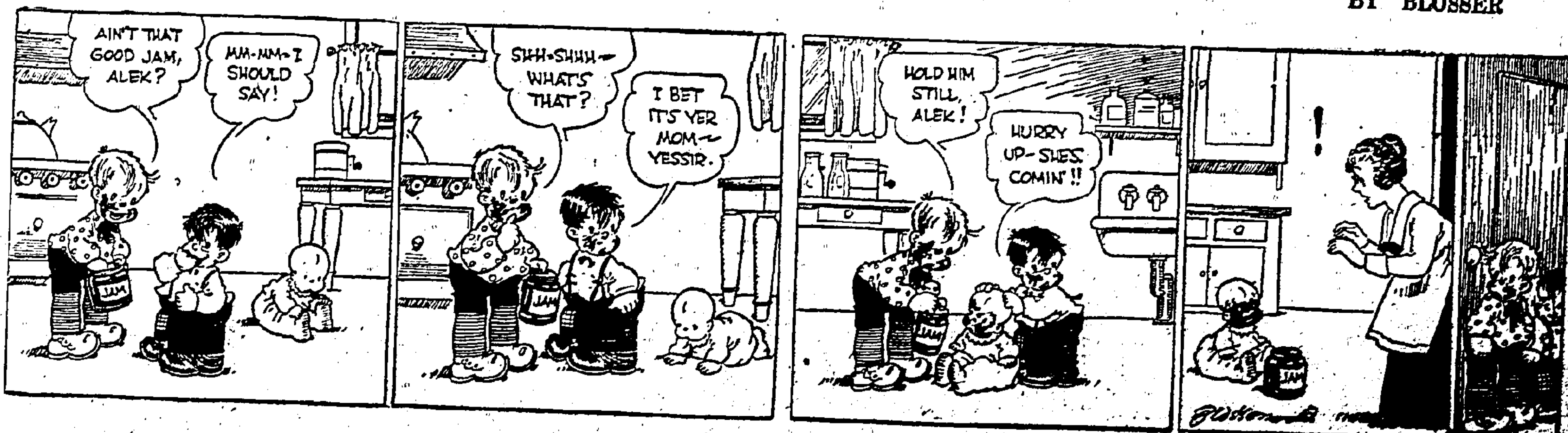
Perhaps Sir Charles will find a way to surmount the difficulty, but we can think of none unless the policy of the Washington Conference should be reversed. It was evidently under the impression that its main duty lay in the direction of protecting the Chinese from being exploited by unscrupulous foreigners, whereas what was needed was arrangements to protect the Chinese from themselves. If the Consortium in lending money to China had at the same time force at its disposal sufficient to compel the borrowers, or their successors, to observe the agreed upon terms it might safely go ahead. But, since all fear of compulsion being applied has been removed, the matter has become hopeless until such time as the Powers are forced to reconsider their sentimental attitude by the stress of untoward events.—C. China Post, Feb. 1.

WHOLESALE DIVORCE.
Two hundred and ninety-seven decrees nisi made absolute by Sir Henry Duke in the Probate Court, constituting a record for a single day.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Shifting Suspicion

BY BLOSSER



CHAMPAGNE

de ST. MARCEAUX & CO.

REIMS.

Vintage 1911.

(Guaranteed)

The finest vintage wine since 1884.

Champagne de St. Marceaux & Co., Reims, is considered one of the finest Champagnes produced. It invariably figures in the Menus at State Banquets, Civic functions, Regimental Dinners; and is served in all the leading Social and Sporting Clubs of Great Britain, Europe, America, India and the Colonies.

Sole Agents:—

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS

TELEPHONE 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Births.

BELL-IRVING.—On 14th. February, at East Point, the wife of Mr. John Bell-Irving, a son.

ROZARIO.—At 48, Wyndham Street, on February 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Rozario, a son.

Acknowledgment.

The brothers and relatives of the late Mr. Augusto Antonio Baptista desire to thank all their friends for their kind expressions of sympathy and the many beautiful floral tributes sent in their recent sad bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1922.

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

Much controversy has raged as to how far the State should concern itself in industry. This is not likely to be the case in relation to the British Industries Fair, organised by the Department of Overseas Trade. Apparently the exhibition is to be an annual event; at least, the success attained in the last year or two has encouraged a repetition, and the indications are that the exhibition is meeting with still greater support this year. The Fair, which will last for eleven days, is to be opened on the 27th. inst., and, as last year, is to be held partly at Birmingham. Last year, we believe, a third section was held in Glasgow, and it is a matter for surprise that there is no mention of the Second City this time. Perhaps the Glasgow section is to be held a little later. As it is, the stand frontage of the Fair, in London and Birmingham, will cover no less than five and a half miles, which is far in excess of anything hitherto staged.

The opening of the exhibition has been preceded by an extensive and vigorous campaign in the way of systematic advertising, which has been carried out by the secretariat on the follow-up plan. Some 40,000 prospective foreign buyers have thus been circularised by a series of communications, in which eight languages have been employed. In addition, the home buyers' invitation-list contains a quarter of a million names. The value of this method of encouraging foreign trade has been shown by the batches of inquiries from abroad received daily. These letters ask all sorts of questions relating to exhibition space, transport, and cognate matters. It is evident from the character of the inquiries that the new scheme of export credits has helped to stimulate activity. The great feature of the Fair this year will be the section devoted to chemicals and dyestuffs. These allied groups of manufactured products were almost extinguished at one period of the war. The Fair is expected to reveal a wonderful recovery, due largely to the efforts of the Board of Trade. To the London side of the exhibition have been added two new (i.e., they did not appear in last year's exhibition) and important groups of industries, the manufacture of boots and shoes and the production of foodstuffs of all kinds, which account for a substantial portion of the additional space. A previously successful branch of the exhibition, the display of chemical glassware and pottery, as well as the exhibit of optical glass, will again be found in a prominent place.

This is a case where the enterprise must commend itself to the community in general. The enterprise is run by a Government department, but except for a loan, duly repaid, there has been no demand upon the national exchequer. No additional burden, threatens the taxpayer; on the contrary, the Treasury received a profit from the undertaking last year, and this year gives promise of greater returns. But the Fair's great recommendation is, of course, the stimulus to commerce. Here we have an example of State activity which all can commend.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

A Way Out.

If we are to judge from what we hear, the main obstacle standing in the way of a resumption of work by the seamen strikers is the question of the rival of their Union. The strikers want the legal status of their old Union, under its old name, to be restored, but the Government, having declared the organisation unlawful, is disinclined to go back on its action. It seems to us that it is nothing short of ridiculous that the strike, which is causing such grave dislocation of trade, should be prolonged for the mere sake of deciding whether the Union shall be called an organisation of "seamen" or of "navigating workmen." We realise the "face-saving" issue involved, but, after all, the Union was dissolved by the Government because of its actions, and not because of its name. Therefore, could not a way out of the deadlock be found by conceding to the strikers the retention of the old name, but only on condition that provision be made in the Union's rules for arbitration in future disputes and for such restrictions on its activities as are deemed necessary? At any rate, it is high time this point of the nomenclature of the Union be disposed of, so that serious negotiations for a settlement may be commenced without further delay.

"Slave" Virtues.

Punctuality, regularity, discipline, industry, thoroughness, are a set of "slave" virtues. Declares Mr. G. D. H. Cole. Mr. Cole, we believe, is a product of Labour's educational foundation, Ruskin College. He is considered to be a rising star in the Labour firmament, and has been entrusted with the charge of the statistical department instituted by the Labour Party. One would have supposed that this work must have taught Mr. Cole the particular value of the virtues he derides, but here we find him flouting the Nietzschean standard, only he does this as a protagonist of the proletariat, while Nietzsche voiced, or supposed himself to be voicing, the aristocratic sentiment. That is all we have of Mr. Cole's statement; possibly the context would place a different complexion upon the matter. By themselves, the words certainly give an impression which cannot be too strongly deprecated. It is a mistake to make a fetish, as many people do, even of such qualities as punctuality, regularity, and the rest; but it is a worse mistake to heap indiscriminate disparagement upon them. Assuredly the general body of industry could not continue to flourish in their absence.

Labour-Leader Golfer.

Speaking of Mr. Cole reminds us of his colleague Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation, unless his proffered resignation has been accepted—but we fancy that disagreement over the strike has been settled. Mr. Hodges has obtained election, not without a little opposition at first, to a golf club near London, and a journalist of psychological propensities has been noting how the royal and ancient game has operated upon the Labour leader's character. In past years perhaps Mr. Hodges has been a little over-confident, but missed putts and fumbled drives modified this tendency. Hitherto Mr. Hodges, differing somewhat from Mr. Cole, has been prone to suppose that the industrial classes possess all the virtues and "capitalists" all the vices. The atmosphere of the clubhouse is said to have wielded a humanising influence over this exponent of Labour's cause. Great is golf!

Paper Roubles.

Is the plethora of paper money going to work its own cure? A Helsingfors message states that the Russian People's Commissaries have arrived at the conclusion that the value of the rouble notes is so trifling that it hardly pays to print them. Here we have the reverse side of the picture from that of the happy but unsophisticated economist (?) who supposed that wealth could be manufactured at will by the simple process of the printing press. At first sight the message suggests that the simple cost of the paper and printing amounts to more than a rouble is worth. Obviously, however, the position is still worse than this, or it could be overcome by printing notes for a large denomination. The truth is that there is practically no market whatever for rouble notes. A London "financial exchange" has been offering to supply these and

DAY BY DAY.

YOU CANNOT BELIEVE IN HONOUR. TILL YOU HAVE ACHIEVED IT. BETTER KEEP YOURSELF CLEAN AND BRIGHT: YOU ARE THE WINDOW THROUGH WHICH YOU MUST SEE THE WORLD.—Bernard Shaw.

Dr. W. B. A. Moore left for Singapore by the s.s. Nagoya to-day.

Sub. Inspectors Moss, Spear and Perkins, of the Hongkong Police, left for Home by the s.s. Nagoya to-day.

Yesterday's health return shows one fatal case of plague (Chinese) and one non-fatal case of paratyphoid fever (British).

We are requested by the police to state that a writ of habeas corpus was granted during the week-end, and that the owner can obtain its return on application to the Chief Inspector.

"Dawn," J. Stuart Blackton's film version of the novel by Eleanor H. Porter, comes to the Kowloon Theatre this evening. Sylvia Breamer and Robert Gordon head a capable cast. A wholesome story, "Dawn" makes a charming picture in the simplicity and directness of its appeal.

Subsequent to the robbery at a pawnshop at Reclamation Street (reported yesterday), a watch was kept on the factories and points of departure from the district. Detective Sergeant Doring, with other plain-clothes officers, was on duty at the Yau-mai Railway Station for the purpose of searching the outgoing passengers, but instead of making the expected seizure of arms, the police made an opium haul. On a Chinese who was about to board the train in a hurry, they found 90 taels of raw opium. When taken before the Magistrate this morning, the man was ordered to pay a fine of \$1,000 with the option of going to prison for six months with hard labour.

GOLE.

Captain's Cup Results.

The qualifying round for the Captain's Cup, played at Fanling during the week-end, 4th. to 5th. February, resulted as follows:—
Holman Scott: 57 - 9 - 73
J. W. Franks: 83 - 9 - 79
R. E. O. Bird: 95 - 16 - 80
M. M. Maas: 89 - 8 - 81
C. C. Stark: 92 - 10 - 82
H. A. Lammer: 93 - 15 - 83

THE GARCIA TROUPE.

A Notable Show.

A good audience turned up at the World Theatre last night to witness the opening performance of the Garcia Vaudeville Company in a variety programme that included many notable features. The acrobatic antics of the Garcia brothers were of a character rarely seen in the Colony and fully bore out the reputation they have brought here. The heartiest applause was given when, with a see-saw arrangement that gave the necessary lifting power, several remarkable somersaults and balancing feats were accomplished, the agility shown being truly bewildering to the sight. Miss Gordon on the silver wire proved to be a delightful performer while Miss Nina, with her catchy songs and dances, provoked continuous rounds of applause and demands for encores. The accompanying films are a National attraction, featuring Jewel Carmen in a role which gives her the fullest scope for displaying her remarkable powers of acting, and a comedy that diffuses humour in an irresistible form.

other depreciated paper currencies of like quality by the bushel; a sackful will be forwarded per return for two or three shillings, carriage paid. There is a certain humour about the advertisements. As it is impossible to recommend the notes as of any immediate value, clients are exhorted to purchase on the prospect of the scraps of paper representing a fortune for their children by the time they have grown up. What over the notes may be worth then, it is not difficult to understand that it is an unremunerative proposition to go on printing them now.

ROUND THE TOWN.

(By "Gadabout.")

The much-looked-forward-to Races will soon be here and the system fiends are busy once again. I even caught Joe and Mr. Passim pouring over a piece of paper containing a mass of figures, and making various calculations the other day. Then there are the sweep-stake marchants on the get-rich-quick scheme, running round buying up tickets all over the town in the hope that they may be the lucky ones and get hold of the elusive winning horse. I heard of one fellow who invested five hundred "bucks" in fifty tickets and didn't even draw a gee-gee. Human nature is a funny thing. It's about a thousand to one against a ticket proving to be the lucky one, but those little details don't seem to count these days. There's a chance of winning a hundred thousand of the best for a bit of paper worth only ten dollars. Mex. and everybody hope-fully thinks he's going to be the lucky one.

The much-abused decorations in connection with the Prince's visit are going up apace. Personally, I'm inclined to agree with some of those who deplore that the one little bit of beauty which the town possesses should be hidden in this way, but considering the hard work the committee have put in it seems a bit too bad to cast mud at their efforts. Anyway, if nothing was done in the decorations line there wouldn't be an outcry, would there? All the other towns that our Royal visitor has been to have been dolled up and we should feel right out of it if we didn't do the same. And as to the expense. Well, it's costing a heap of money, but if nobody bought anything except what they considered absolutely necessary, I could see trade slumping a bit. Anything that makes the dollars circulate in the right channels can't really be called waste, only it's human nature to talk about extravagance when the dollars don't come our way.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," they say. And the strike cloud appears to have its silver lining. In a case which came up at the Magistrate's court this morning the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon is reported to have said that killing was being carried out at the slaughter house at the normal rate and that killing would be normal as long as the strike would last. According to that statement, you would rather there is a plentiful supply of meat in the Colony, but a member of the fair sex who has the somewhat doubtful pleasure of running a home tells me that her comrade manages to charge an extra forty per cent. or so on pre-strike rates of all meat except pork. The comrade

does protest that it isn't they who are profiteering. They complain that they have to pay dear for the goods they buy. There's a bit of haymaking while the sun shines going on somewhere.

The Clerk of the Weather seems to have kind of missed the bus this year. In yesterday's paper I noticed that the average daily rainfall since January 1st, is almost double that for last year and with the exception of one or two rather nippy days a month or so ago, he seems to have forgotten all about giving us our little bit of winter. As I cast my eyes heavenward these days I feel glad I'm not a Tai-pan. That fog may be all very well for those who like it, but for my part gives me the clearer (if somewhat less elect) atmosphere of the lower levels. Everything is looking nice and fresh and green after all the rain we have been having, but with the Races coming on shortly I hope the C. of the W. won't be too liberal with the water supply, although swimming races on horseback would be a bit of a novelty.

The last mail brought me a letter from a pal who has been living abroad for the last eight years and has just gone Home on leave. Reading between the lines, there is a touch of disappointment. When we leave old Blighty we forget the rain, the slush and the cold North-East winds; the labour troubles and the unemployment; the H.C.L., the servant problem and the house problem; and the dull and conservative lives most provincials lead. It is England, Home and Beauty as soon as the ship takes us out of sight of the shore and until our leave comes round we like to imagine the Old Country as a sort of glorified paradise, the picture in our mind's eye growing more and more Utopian year by year. It is a case of anticipation being better than realisation and the same old reply greets you when you ask anyone who has just returned from a holiday what sort of a time he had. "Yes, I enjoyed it, but I'm not sorry to be back in old Hong-kong."

Some time ago an enterprising hawk placed a number of tablets in a bag and charged so much a draw. On each tablet was a number and you received a number of sugar plums corresponding to the number on the tablet you drew out of the bag. The lucky ones got five plums and the very unlucky ones only got one plum as their prize. This bird was spotted by a Jukong and hauled before a magistrate. He on the Bench discharged the man brought before him, but cautioned him that he would be fined if brought up to Court again. The Police Recreation Club Derby Draw is advertised to take place at the Club House next Saturday.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Agenda for To-morrow.
The Legislative Council is to meet to-morrow afternoon.

SIR HENRY MAY'S DEATH.
H.E. the Governor will move the following resolution:—The Legislative Council of Hongkong have received with profound regret the news of the death of Sir Henry May, G.C.M.G., LL.D., formerly Governor of Hongkong and for many years a member of the Council. In expressing their deep sympathy with Lady May and her daughters in their bereavement, the members of the Council desire to place on record their sense of the very valuable services rendered to Hongkong by Sir Henry May during his long and distinguished career in the Colony.

THE PRINCE'S PAVILION.

The Hon. Mr. A. C. Lang will ask the following questions:—
1. What, if any, use is to be made of the Building, now under erection, on "The Finest Site" after the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales?
2. What, if any, precautions are being taken to cope with an outbreak of Fire during the erection of such Building?
3. Whether the risk of Fire, and that of damage by Typhoon, has been covered by Insurance?

NEW BILLS.

The following Bills will be read a first time:—
An Ordinance to provide for police supervision of certain persons.

An Ordinance to amend further the Opium Ordinance, 1914.

SECOND READINGS.

The following Bills will come on for second readings:—

An Ordinance to amend further the Volunteer Ordinance, 1920.

An Ordinance to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, the Treaty of Peace (Austria) Order, 1920, the Treaty of Peace (Bulgaria) Order, 1920, and the Treaty of Peace (Hungary) Order, 1921, as amended, for the purpose of adapting the provisions of the said Orders to the circumstances of the Colony of Hongkong.

An Ordinance to amend the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance, 1921.

STEAMER SOLD.

"Ban Yek" Fetches \$34,300.

The s.s. Ban Yek, 559 gross tons, built in Newcastle in 1891, was sold by auction by Messrs. Hughes and Hough yesterday for \$34,300.

Bids opened at \$15,000, some ten would-be buyers taking part. The price soon went up to \$31,000, at that figure only two rivals being left in. The vessel was purchased by a syndicate.

THE RACES.

This Morning's Gallops.

Yesterday witnessed the arrival of several jockeys from Shanghai, including Mr. Hill, Mr. Burkill and Mr. Knoll. They were all to be seen on the course this morning. Owing to the heavy rains of the past few days, the grass track was kept closed. The sand course was water-logged, but was not "lucky" enough to be otherwise than on the fast side.

This morning's gallops were:—

PONY'S NAME.	Distance	1/4	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	Last
		Mile	Mile	Mile	Mile	Miles	Miles	Miles	quarter
Churchill	3/4	37	1.15	1.45	—	—	—	—	30
Scampardale	1 1/4	34.1	1.04.4	—	—	—	—	—	30.3
Spotted Sand	1 1/2	35.2	1.14	1.48	2.19.2	—	—	—	31.2
Booz	1	34.2	1.08	1.42	2.13	—	—	—	31
Shelko Chief	1 1/2	35	1.10	1.43.3	2.19.1	—	—	—	35.3
Dunlin	1	38	1.15	1.52	2.25	—	—	—	33
White Star Dahlia	1 1/4	39.4	1.20	1.57	2.30.1	3.07	3.42.1	4.16.4	34.3
Roman Sunset	1	44.2	1.29	2.10	2.44	—	—	—	34
Tiddleywinks	1 1/4	37	1.13	1.46	—	—	—	—	33
Lighting	1 1/2	33.2	1.06.3	1.38	—	—	—	—	31.2
Dancoon	1	38	1.16.4	1.51.4	2.23	—	—	—	31.1
Hatton	1	38.2	1.14.3	1.49	2.21.2	—	—	—	32.2
Ajax	1 1/4	35.3	1.10	1.41.4	—	—	—	—	31.4
Empire Dahlia	1 1/2	39.2	1.18	1.55	2.32.4	3.10.1	3.42	—	31.4
Sovereign Dahlia	1 1/4	33	1.05.1	—	—	—	—	—	32.1
Roman Dawn	1 1/4	40	1.20.4	1.53.3	—	—	—	—	32.4
Miserrimus Doleful	1 1/4	32	1.04.2	1.37	—	—	—	—	32.3
Sun Star	1 1/4	36	1.10.1	1.42.2	—	—	—	—	32.1
Honesty Dahlia	1 1/4	38	1.16	1.52.1	2.26	2.56.4	—	—	30.4
Stephanotis	1 1/4	34	1.07	1.38.2	—	—	—	—	31.2
Lenjan	1 1/4	35.3	1.10	1.45.3	—	—	—	—	31.2
King Harry	1 1/2	33.2	1.06.1	—	—	—	—	—	32.4
Flying Mouse	1 1/2	36.3	1.09	—	—	—	—	—	32.3
Roman Pride	1	37	1.11.3	1.44	2.16.3	—	—	—	32.3
Dance Dahlia	1 1/4	38.2	1.15	1.50.1	2.27	3.04.1	3.38	—	33.4
Shining Star	1	37	1.14	1.51	2.23.2	—	—	—	32.2
Septic Dahlia	1	33	1.08.2	1.43.2	2.16.1	—	—	—	32.4
Pawnshop	1	44	1.25	2.02.2	2.36.1	—	—	—	31.4
Flotearn	1	35.4	1.13.2	1.48.2	2.22	—	—	—	33.3
Sir Colin	1 1/4	37	1.13	1.45.2	—	—	—	—	32.2
Bullfinch	1	35	1.14	1.49.2	2.22	—	—	—	32.3
Sincerity Dahlia	1 1/4	34.2	1.09.4	1.46.3	2.23.3	2.57	—	—	33.3
Delight Dahlia	1 1/4	36	1.10	1.43	—	—	—	—	33
Dainty Dahlia	1	39	1.16	1.55	2.29	—	—	—	31
Goldfinch	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hope Dahlia	1	34	1.13.1	1.48	2.20.2	—	—	—	32.2

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SOMETHING
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SOMETHING
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CHINA COAST OFFICERS.

Latest Changes.

Captain J. A. Campbell, of the Tatum, has gone master, Tungtung. Captain E. L. Jones, of the Tungtung, is on reserve.

Captain J. Meathrel, of the Sunning, has gone master, Yunnan. Captain H. A. Wavell, from leave, has gone master, Sunning.

Mr. C. B. Adkins, chief officer, Ichang, has gone chief officer, Yunnan. Mr. J. Taylor, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Ichang.

Mr. G. A. Evans, chief officer, Ngankin, is on reserve. Mr. W. Noon, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Ngankin.

Mr. H. Appleton, chief officer, Whangpu, is on leave. Mr. J. M. Hopkins, chief officer, Yunnan, has gone chief officer, Whangpu.

Mr. R. Carruthers, third engineer, Yunnan, is on reserve. Mr. J. Ryles, third engineer, Wenchow, has gone third engineer, Yunnan.

Mr. J. Hill, from reserve, has gone third engineer, Cheongshing.

Captain S. Polkinghorn, from leave, has gone master, Tuckwo. Captain J. M. Wright, of the Tuckwo, is on reserve.

Captain J. M. Smith, of the Suwo, is deceased.

Mr. E. B. Everett, chief officer, Suwo, has gone acting master, same ship.

Mr. A. R. Smith, second officer, Suwo, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. J. W. Best has been appointed second officer, Suwo.

CHINESE NEWS.

Liang Shih-yi's Intentions.

A Peking telegram states that Liang Shih-yi will tender his resignation when the third extension of his leave has expired.

Another Peking wire says that the Ministry of Finance has secured the approval of the Diplomatic Corps to the use of \$250,000 monthly from the Customs duties for meeting the expenses of Chinese Consulates abroad.

Our Canton correspondent reports that Sun Yat-sen has ordered a new seal to be made from jade-stone, bearing the characters "The Seal of the Chinese Republic." It is now being made in the President's Palace.

Mr. J. Henderson, third engineer, Cheongshing, has gone sup'y third engineer, Wingsang.

Mr. J. M. Farquhar, chief officer, Kiangyu, has gone chief officer Hsinching.

Mr. C. Hendriksen, from leave, has gone chief officer, Kiangyu.

Mr. S. M. Copp has been appointed second officer, Yushun.

Mr. E. Helms, third engineer, Kiangluen, has gone third engineer, Hsinchi.

Mr. W. J. E. Barkus, sup'y second officer, Kaiping, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. J. W. McNaught, chief engineer, Patriot, is on leave.

Mr. C. Wells has been appointed chief engineer, Patriot.

Mr. A. R. Stanley-Smith, second officer, Kaiping, has resigned.

Mr. J. M. Motson has been appointed second officer, Kaiping.

A COOL THEFT.

Enterprise which Failed.

How to raise the wind in a manner which required the minimum of physical effort on his part was the problem which confronted a needy Chinese, named So Tsun, yesterday. He was in a secluded street, when the sight of two compatriots entering the public latrine gave him the required opportunity. Putting on his most official air, So Tsun followed them in, and, announcing that he was on a search for unlawful articles, ordered them to take off their coats so as to facilitate the task. He deftly went through the pockets, but the result was disappointing. The only alternative left him was to take the coats, and, selecting the better of the two, he calmly walked off with it. But the hue and cry that was raised by the dispossessed one, brought a constable on the scene, and, realising that his liberty was at stake, So Tsun retraced his footsteps and offered to return the jacket to his victim. That did not satisfy the latter; he had been tricked, and was not content until he saw So Tsun safely in charge of the lunkong.

The offence admitted of two charges when So Tsun's conduct came to be examined by the Inspector. One was that of impersonating a police officer, and the other of stealing a jacket. With regard to the first Mr. J. R. Wood this morning decided that there was not sufficient evidence, and acquitted the defendant on this count. On the second charge his Worship imposed sentence of four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BLASTING OPERATIONS.

A Kowloon Dock Case.

That he carried out blasting operations after the regulation hour, was the charge brought in a summons against the contractor, Lam Woo, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning. The defence was that the scene of the blasting operations was taken up by the workmen of the Kowloon Docks during the day, and that the work had to be postponed until the afternoon, after the regulation hour. This was done in deference to the request of the Manager of the Docks and the building architect.

Inspector C. Aris, prosecuting, said that the defendant held a special licence, issued by the P.W.D., for work done outside of the regulation hour, but this was in respect of the area inside the Kowloon yards. Where the defendant carried out his blasting operations was outside of this area, and therefore not covered by the special licence. The Ordinance, the officer added, was very strict on the point. A remand was ordered by the Magistrate to enable the police to enquire into further evidence.

FIRE PRECAUTIONS.

Garage Proprietor Fined.

An infringement of the regulations providing for precautionary measures against fire was alleged against the proprietor of the Mercury Garage when, at the Magistracy this morning, he was charged with storing gasoline in a place other than the regulation pit of such garages.

Sergeant Stimson, prosecuting, said that on the 3rd instant he entered the garage and on going into the backyard saw four 4-gallon tins of gasoline placed not inside the pit, but on top of the cover. When questioned, the defendant said that the tins were placed there for the time being.

A fine of \$25 was inflicted.

MANY CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE

in the manufacture of glasses; one of the most important is that invented by Sir William Crookes, who, as the result of numerous experiments, combining glass with various metals, has succeeded in producing a material which cuts off 98% of the infrared or heat rays together with the ultra-violet or chemical rays, called Sir William Crookes Glass. Crookes lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., manufacturing & refracting opticians, the most competent manufacturing establishment in the colony, located in 53, Queen's Road, C.

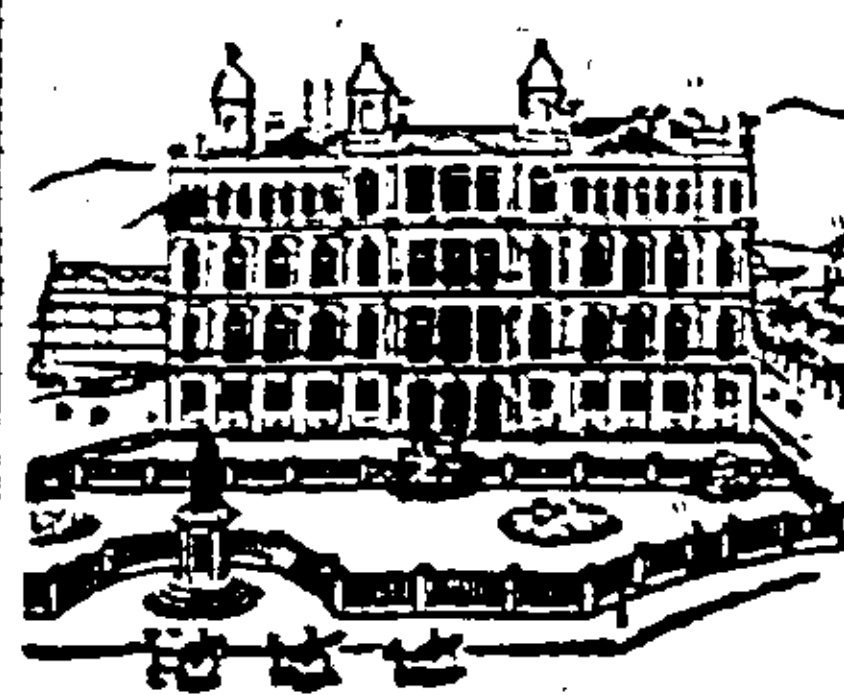
DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Edam \$3.25 per ball
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Gouda (Full Cream) .85 " "
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ENGLISH MADE Packed in 7-lb. tins with handle, and 1-cwt. Drums. Stocked in Hongkong.

French Grey, Light Grey, Dark Green, Signal Red, Dark Green, Black, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Purple, Pale Purple, Brown, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Lead Colour, Sandstone Colour, Ivory White, Lead Colour.

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ROBBED-SINCERE'S.

Thief Confesses His Guilt.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a salesman of the Sincere Company was charged, on his own confession, with the theft of a quantity of clothing, valued at over a hundred dollars, from the draper's department.

Pleading guilty, the defendant said he was in need of money and had pawned the stuff to cover his debts. The discovery of the offence, it was stated by the prosecution, came about when two pawn tickets, which the defendant inadvertently dropped on the floor, were picked up by another salesman and taken to the departmental manager. A hasty checking of the stock then took place, and the exact quantity of the clothing that was stolen established.

Inspector Caygill said that in the possession of the defendant, when they searched his quarters, was a sum of \$130, a gold wrist watch and a pair of gold bangles.

The Magistrate:—You are not hard up. Why did you steal when you have this money?

The defendant:—It was remitted to me from the country. It arrived after I had stolen the clothing.

His Worship:—Then why did you not refund it to the Company? It was decided by the Magistrate that the sum found in the possession of the defendant be

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

The Prince's Visit.

Sir,—Being a common or garden Hongkong citizen, but patriotic notwithstanding, I have had many sleepless nights endeavouring to ascertain from what viewpoint I shall be able to get a glimpse of our Prince when he arrives.

When one comes to think of it, with a row of Cenotaphs on each side of the line of route, there won't be much room for all the richshaw and chair coolies and a few more unfortunates like myself.

Now, if I were a Government servant I should not worry, for no doubt I should be able to see the Prince by kind invitation of the Powers-That-Be in our new \$50,000 lath and plaster affair.

Seriously, is the Government making any arrangements for the common Britisher to see his future King, or shall we have to put on old suits and get in the crush?

Yours etc.,

"HOPEFUL."

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1922.

refunded to the Sincere Company, and that the defendant should undergo six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

J. T. SHAW

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FORMAL FROCKS



NOTEWORTHY EVENING FROCK OF
MIRY BLACK TULLE AND SILVER LACE



DROPPING
SLEEVES AND
IRREGULAR
SKIRT LINES
GIVE SOFT
GRACEFUL LINES
TO THIS FROCK



ORCHID CREPE
DINNER GOWN
WITH ORCHID
AND STEEL BEAD
EMBROIDERY



SUPERB DINNER GOWN OF FLAME
COLORED HEAVILY WEIGHTED
WITH STEEL BEADS

MODES OF THE MOMENT.

The new evening gowns are of two types: the trailing classic gown for dinner wear, and the gay, bouffant dance frock. Length is given to the trailing gown mostly by an independent hem, the edge of the skirt descending in places almost to the floor and in other places lifting to ten inches above the floor. The drooping effect is achieved with trailing ribbons, long fringes, or with airy fabric like lace or chiffon that hangs below the skirt itself.

This irregular skirt hem is very clearly illustrated in the afternoon frock of black cation crepe, with flowing sleeves and skirt drapery bead embroidered not in lacy suggestion. First, there is a straight, rather short skirt, of the crepe and over this front and back panels in pointed, apron effect descend several inches below the straight skirt where the points occur. Side panels of the skirt are of a different material, only bead-weighted net can be, descend still further—quite to the ankle. The flowing sleeves match the effect of the skirt drapery and make the whole frock extremely lovely in its simple lines of grace. It is worn with black stockings and slippers and a small, rakish hat of flame-colored faille silk.

DECOLLETAGE NOT SO EXTREME. Evening gowns are much less daringly décolleté than they were. The new dinner gowns and dance frocks have a décolletage softly veiled and usually the bodice is quite high at the front, the veiling material suggesting a round or V décolletage, though the satin lining may be cut much lower. Many of the evening gowns are sleeveless and very formal afternoon gowns have transparent sleeves of lace, beaded net, or chiffon. Sometimes these sleeves are loose and flowing, sometimes they fit the arm closely to the wrist. Indeed there is no more important feature in autumn styles than the changes in sleeves.

Afternoon frocks have a decidedly modest décolletage. Some of them are rounded out just below the neck line; others are cut out in a shallow square or oval. But the back of the afternoon frock always comes quite up to the collar line there is no deviation about this rule. A frock cut out at the back of the neck may only be worn in the evening.

BROWN AN AFTERNOON SHADE. Getting away from grey, of which she has naturally wearied by this time, Fashion has turned to brown. This once despised colour is now at the peak of fashionable favour. A great many

tailored suits and coats are in brown tones, and handsome frocks for formal wear are in harmonious combinations of brown.

A smart brown afternoon frock is pictured. There are three shades of brown: Georgette, and the shade of the vestee being achieved by laying the lighter brown over the darker. Heavy bronze, bead embroidery in solid motifs weighs the fabric of the tunic and narrow lines of bronze bead embroidery trim the bodice and sleeve. The sleeve is snug to the elbow where it flares into a slash cuff and descends to three-quarter length. The line of the square décolletage is unpoiled by any sort of collar and a long string of ivory beads in creamy tone adds the last touch of harmony. The frock is very simple, a soft, gathered skirt and tunic and a long waisted bodice ending under a narrow sash tied at one side. A picture hat of brown velvet and satin, with long brown fringe falling from a satin scarf twisted around the crown, accompanies the brown frock. Slippers and stockings are black. Do not overlook the vivid reticelle, beaded in shades of pale yellow, apricot and orange with splashes of black, it gives a high note of interest to the brown costume.

EMBROIDERY CENTRED AT WAISTLINE.

A very smart effect in embroidery of beads is shown on a black dance frock. The white pearl beads are arranged to give a sunburst effect, the rays spreading outward and partly covering bodice and skirt though the embroidered motif has its centre at a low waistline. Black tulle makes the frock and the draped side panels, or shawls, that give irregular hem line, and under a flaring tunic of pleated tulle, the skirt is edged with a band of silver lace. The bodice has the modest décolletage of the moment and is in three layers; the outer, beaded drapery which goes up over the shoulders; a second bodice of black tulle attached to invisible flesh-tinted tulle, and the under bodice of black satin, cut very low. The vivid colour note is given by a magnificent feather fan which shades from palest canary to rich peacock blue.

Another dance frock which shows embroidery centred at the waistline is a classically simple model of orchid crepe designed for dinner-dance wear. The rounded décolletage is extremely modest and young-girlish and, with the sleeveless effect, carries out the classic suggestion most charmingly.

THE NEW FOUR-TAILED TRAIN. Not only two trains, but four trains are worn now and a new

dinner gown of flame coloured net shows the four-tailed train which is made of strips of flame coloured velvet. These strips are attached at the shoulder, looping around the arm and then falling at the sides, two trains at each side. The four long velvet ends may be picked up very easily and tossed over one arm when one dances. The flame net tunic, straight from neck to hem, is heavily weighted with steel beads, the beads hanging in loops from steel nailheads. Steel and platinum embroideries are extremely fashionable this season and both afternoon and evening frocks are lavishly trimmed with steel and platinum beads. The flame net tunic is worn over a straight, clinging slip of self-toned satin.

JOTTINGS.

For white or light furs it is well to use bran that has been slightly moistened, applying it with a piece of flannel, and rubbing it well into the pelt. Dry the fur afterwards with clean dry bran.

One of the newest furnishing fads is to have one's bedding covered with a vivid patterned cretonne instead of the usual striped ticking, or in addition to it. Mattress, bolster, and pillows are all treated alike, but it strikes one that a bed treated thus and covered with a cretonne which is covered with black stripes and deep blue flowers would require an extra special sort of pillow-case to prevent the stripes showing through in a very unpleasant way.

A novel form of embroidery is possible with the use of dried marrow seeds. These should be collected, washed, and then spread out to dry. They can be used just as they are, or could be prettier still when coloured. By boiling the seeds in a little dye they will take on any desired tint, or may be brushed over with gold or silver paint. They are easily stitched on to material, and their pretty shape makes them useful in forming flowers and foliage in a design.

WHAT BELT SHALL I WEAR?

To belt or not to belt need not be a question of much moment to the girl who makes, or at any rate chooses, her own pretty toilette accessories, for the matter is purely one of taste and choice. Almost everybody does wear a belt of one sort or another, and the dress designers predict a continuance of the practice throughout the winter. Nevertheless, some of the smartest frocks seen in London lately have been so classical in form that the narrowest piping has been all the creature vouchsafed.

The bead belt has been found capable of many developments. In addition to the drooping girdles of the summer a cooler and more closely fitting belt, giving a natural waist outline, has appeared, made of beads as large and as round as marbles, mingled with others of daintier shapes to which quite big plaques are added to mark a centre and side pieces. For evening wear, a most popular girdle takes the form of a wide strip of beadwork to which festoons of beads are suspended. Chains of jet beads alternating in shape and size hang from a buckle, also of jet, and reach almost to the hem of the gown over which they are worn.

But beads are not alone in the field. Flowers are still very much used for cinchures, and there are feathers, too, employed in more profusion than usual now when so much game bird plumage is available. In point of fact some of the newest flowers are actually made of feathers, which is indeed odd, but not more so than those made of shells and others of seaweed!

No material seems to me amiss in the fashioning of artificial blossoms, but those that are the daintiest are composed of narrow lace organza and crepe in the most exquisite colours, with dewdrop accessories, and more realistically still, showing there a ladybird and there a dragonfly poised as for flight.

For dresses, coats, and loose wraps midnight-blue velvet is now being much used in the best Paris dressmaking establishments.

TRINKET NOVELTIES.

Prominently attractive among the various novelties are ribbon necklets weighted by a number of charms.

Black moire is once more pressed into service for the necklet, and rightly so, for it has proved its worth as an effective addition to a frock for many a long day, and from it dangles an ivory ring, to which are fastened neatly with binding silk a bundle of pretty trifles.

If luck be procurable by such means, then luck must, indeed, be the happy heritage of the possessor of the charms. From a dozen to twenty dangle from the ribbon, falling well below the waist, and comprising such zoological specimens as are supposed to bring good fortune—the elephant, the pig, the squirrel, the white mouse

ARMS AND THE GIRL.

The girl with well-shaped arms and hands is undoubtedly fortunate. No trouble should be too great for her to increase their loveliness. The girl, however, whose arms are too thin, too plump, not white, and perhaps a little too downy, is specially glad to know of methods by which she can modify nature's shortcomings.

It would be well for such a girl to recognise at the outset what these shortcomings are. There are some women who should never wear short sleeves no matter what the fashion. There are always means of veiling the arms without any risk of dowdiness, and this season even evening dresses may have long sleeves.

A certain amount of physical drill and massage help to give plumpness. Any woman whose arms are red should be careful not to wear tight sleeves, as these affect the circulation. This does not apply only to sleeves but to corsets, waistbands, garters, gloves, and shoes. For the girl whose arms are either too plump or too downy must abide by nature's laws. There is nothing to be done but to dress with care and not to let the arms be so bare as to draw attention to their imperfections.

A girl should remember to carry her arms as carefully as she carries her head. She should not put her elbows on the table. This gesture makes of angularity. When walking she should not swing them too obviously. The movement is too masculine and spoils even a good carriage.

Hands should be scrupulously clean and the nails well manicured. Once a day at least a girl should give five minutes to the care of her nails. After washing in warm water at night the nails should be well rubbed with vaseline and the skin be pressed back. They may then be washed again and once a week be delicately filed and cut if necessary.

In the morning after the bath they may be polished, and during the day, if the hands are carefully dried after they have been washed, a rub with the towel keeps them shiny. Cream should be used plentifully on the hands, especially in the winter.

By such simple and regular methods both arms and hands may be an additional feature of a woman's beauty.

The orchid crepe frock is embroidered with steel and orchid coloured beads at the lower part of the bodice and upper part of the skirt and the sash is placed very low—almost on the hip, a big silk flower in shaded orchid tones focussing colour interest. The sash is of velvet ribbon, and the end spans under the looped side drapery, appearing again below the skirt hem. With this frock is carried an orchid feather fan.



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E. of Asia	Mar. 23	Apr. 10	Apr. 23
E. of Russia	Apr. 23	May 3	May 23
E. of Asia	May 13	June 3	June 23
E. of Russia	June 13	June 3	July 13
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PERSIA M.	9,000	Mar. 29	SIBERIA M.	23,000 Apr. 24
SHIMO M.	22,000	Mar. 8	TENYO M.	22,000 May 1

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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Buenos Aires
GINYO MARU	15,000...Mar. 1st	
ANYO MARU	13,500...Mar. 31st	
SEIYO MARU	14,000...May 13th	

* Omit Manila.

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S.S. "Harold Dollar"	Mar. 8.
San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver.	
S.S. "Bessie Dollar"	Mar. 30.

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TH. KRING.

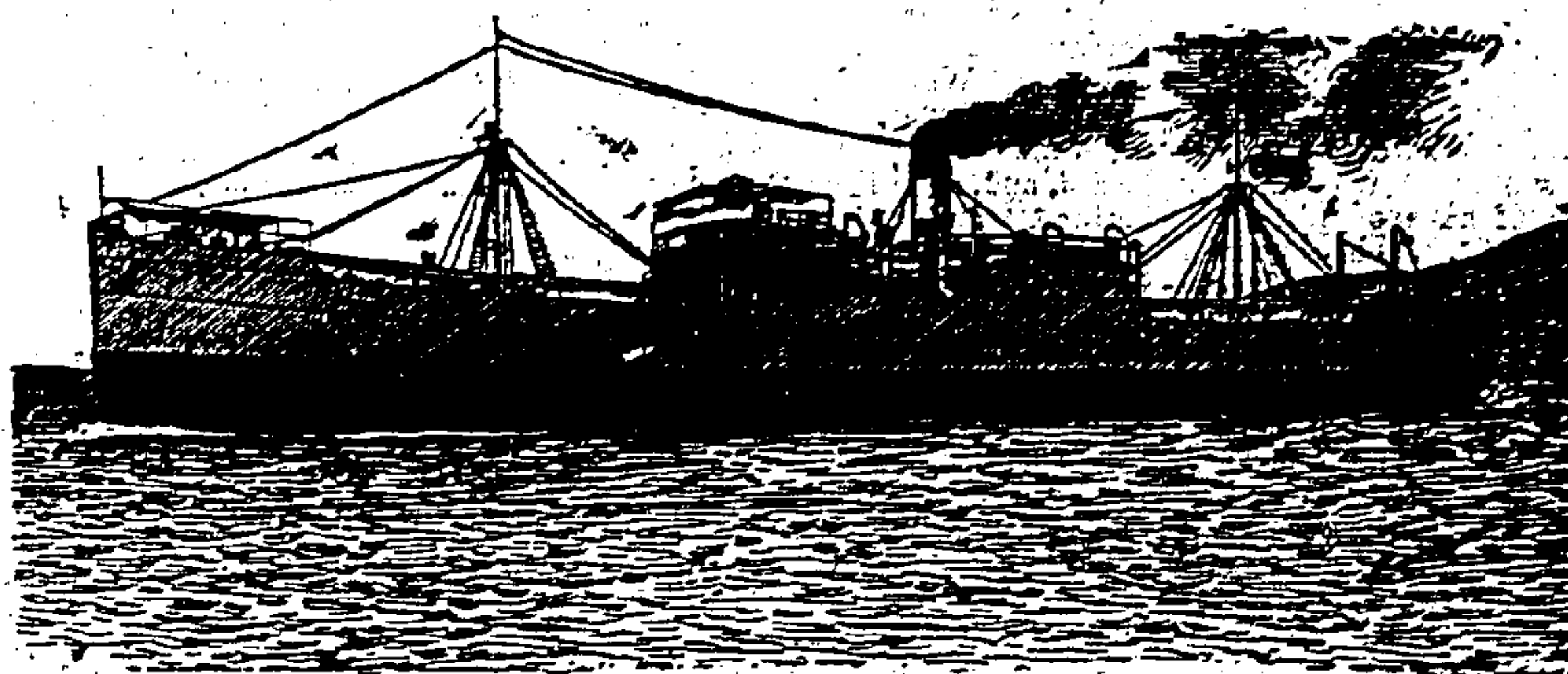
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S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
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DUNERA	5,400	25th Feb.	S'pore, Colombo & B'way
KASHGAR	9,000	1st Mar.	M's, London & Antwerp
SICILIA	6,700	14th Mar.	S'pore, Colombo & Bombay

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

JANUS	5,000	21st Feb.	Singapore, Penang, R'poot via Singapore & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,000	5th Mar.	Manila, Thursd ^g Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
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KITANO MARU Thursday, 16th Feb., at 5 p.m.

HARUNA MARU Friday, 3rd Mar., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON, HULL & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUMOTO MARU Saturday, 18th February.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

TANMA MARU Monday 13th March.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 21st Mar., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

TAKETOMO MARU Wednesday, 22nd February.

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BOMHAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TSUKUGA MARU Tuesday, 21st Feb.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU Thursday, 16th Feb.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

IYO MARU Friday, 17th Feb.

TOYOHASHI MARU Wednesday, 22nd Feb.

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Tjipanas	Java	in port	17th Feb.	Saigon
Tjiuwong	Amoy	in port	17th Feb.	Java
Tjibodas	Java	in port	17th Feb.	Japan
Tjimarock	Java	in port	18th Feb.	Amoy/S'hai
Samarinda	Java	in port	—	—
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Simaloor	Java	in port	18th Feb.	S.F. Japan

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CHANGSHA	—	—

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City of Simla	Middle of Mar.	—
City of Calcutta	10th May	—

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"GLENARIFFE"	2nd March.
"GLENMOLE"	17th March.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. GLENLUCE	22nd Feb.	L'DON, R'DAM, A'WERP, H'BURG.
"GLENSHANE"	25th Feb.	GENOA, M'LES, L'DON & H'BURG.
"GLENADE"	10th Mar.	GENOA, L'DON, H'BURG, A'WERP.
"GLENAMOY"	24th Mar.	L'DON, R'DAM, H'BURG, A'WERP.
"GLENARA"	2nd Apr.	GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM, H'BURG.
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Destination	Steamer	Sailing
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 17th Feb. at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & Kobe	Kwalsang	" " " at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Walsang	" " " at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Taksang	" " " at 10 a.m.
BANGKOK	Chunsang	" " " at noon.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	" " " at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	" " " at 3 p.m.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer.	To Sail.
For SINGAPORE	Kwangchow	15th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Hunan	16th "
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kinyuan	" "
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	" "
HOIHOW	Hoihow	" "
SHANGHAI	Ichang	18th "

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SHIPPING NEWS.

SIR WALTER RUNCIMAN'S SHIPPING ORDERS.

Two of the orders for new ships given by Sir Walter Runciman have gone to the Northumberland Shipbuilding Co., and another two have been given to Messrs. Wm. Duxford and Sons.

MARINE UNIONS AMALGAMATION.

The National Union of Ships Stewards, Cooks, Butchers, and Bakers, and the British Seafarers' Union decided, by an overwhelming ballot in favour of amalgamation under the title of the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union. The union will be affiliated with Transporters' Union.

EXPORTS TO JAVA.

Japanese cotton cloth, matches, cement, and miscellaneous goods are going to Java in large consignments. The liners of the N.Y.K., O.S.K., Nanyo Yusen Kaisha, and Java-China-Japan Line are all filled with these commodities on their outward voyage. This is due to the prospective raising of the Customs duty in Java from March 1st, consignees being anxious to get delivery before that date.

EXPECTED FREIGHT WAR ON EUROPEAN RUN.

The Yamashita Kisen Kaisha which invaded the European shipping route in August of last year now runs ten vessels inclusive of four or five vessels chartered from the Toyo Kisen Kaisha from this year. The freight rate, as adopted by the companies in the Conference is ¥18 per ton (American), while the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha charges ¥13 per ton (English). It is believed that there will be war to the knife between the Conference and the invaders in the future.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING FREIGHTS.

A White Paper gives the substance of the Imperial Shipping Committee's report. Reference is made to the complaint of the New Zealand Government regarding freights for produce. The committee's general conclusion under the existing conditions is that the freights charged are not unreasonable. Sir James Allen, Agent-General for New Zealand, points out that the report deals only with the period January to July, 1921, when the cost of coal and other charges necessitated high freights. The shipping companies refused to disclose their balance-sheets previous to 1921, but Sir James Allen is convinced they made handsome profits preceding and during the war. Present freights, he admits, are becoming reasonable.

SHIPPING BOARD SERVICE TO THE THAMES.

The *Journal of Commerce* states:—There is a good deal of interest in the news that the United States Shipping Board have practically decided to replace the two 502-ft. liners of the Panhandle State class which are now running between New York and London by three of the infinitely bigger and better ships of the "535" type. The former are ten thousand five hundred tons, with a speed of some fourteen knots, while it must be remembered that they are primarily cargo ships with very comfortable first-class accommodation, into which space for between six and seven hundred steerage passengers has been built. The ships of the Golden State type, on the other hand, are well over fourteen thousand tons gross, and have proved themselves to be good for at least a steady seventeen knots at sea. They are essentially passenger vessels, and comfortable ones at that, and their cargo capacity will probably prove to be ample for the present demands of the trade. On the other hand, it must be remembered that they will have to face very strong competition on the North Atlantic, and competition, moreover, that has dug itself well into public favour by many years of fine service. Competition of this sort does not suggest that the newcomers will be able to reckon on all passenger lists every voyage, and in this connection there is the significant fact that although we have heard so much of the 535-ft. ships which are running across the Pacific being packed to capacity, yet the manager of the Pacific Steamship Company, which is managing several of them, has just had to admit before a Washington committee of inquiry, that each of the ships that his company has managed showed a loss of some fifty thousand dollars in quite a few months. That being so when they are carrying as many passengers as they will hold across the Pacific, what will be the loss when they are fighting for their position on the Atlantic?

PIECE GOODS MARKET.

A Most Disastrous Year.

The following review of the Piece Goods Market, dated London, December 30th, should prove of interest to local businessmen.

So far as the cotton industry is concerned, 1921 has been the most disastrous year ever known. From beginning to end it has witnessed one long series of disappointments, financial difficulties and complete lack of sustained demand. Spinning, weaving, bleaching, printing, dyeing, merchandising, no branch has escaped, and never before has depression been so widespread or gone anything like so deep. The liquidation of dear-bought cargo, where realization was a pressing necessity which could not be postponed, has brought with it losses of such magnitude that the wonder is that failures on this side have been so comparatively few in number, but the trouble, unfortunately, does not begin and end there. An enormous amount of wreckage has still to be cleared and before it is finished with there is no telling what may happen.

One has only to glance at the latest available balance sheets of mills, combines, and public companies in the cotton trade to realize how terribly severe has been the setback and how far short have the actual results come of the brilliant expectations held out at the time of the recapitalisation boom in 1919. It has been recognised, when too late, that countries such as India and China were only in a position to pay the high prices then currently realised on an abnormal rate of exchange, and now that slump has come about in that direction, the whole situation is changed. Neither India nor China, even if the disposition were there, can afford to buy except under conditions more or less normal, and this applies practically to every market of the world. To get back to such condition is one of the problems still to be faced and a reduction in the cost of production is one of the first necessities, not only in accomplishing this but in successfully meeting the competition which Lancashire is faced with on all sides in catering for the overseas trade.

At the beginning of the year, hopes were being raised that a turn for the better was really in sight. Enquiry was being met with in greater volume, and the raw material (hardening, and the tone of the market was almost cheerful. But this was too good to last, and before the end of January the old rut of depression was again uppermost. Temporary relief was afforded by the active demand from Calcutta for light fabrics, in which Dhooties figured most prominently, but, as an offset against this came the unexpected announcement of the Indian Government's decision to increase the *ad valorem* duty on imported cotton goods by 3 1/2 per cent., unaccompanied by a countervailing excise duty. To add to the general difficulties, April saw the country plunged into the throes of a coal strike which, quite bad enough in itself, was fortunately kept within its own bounds by the refusal of the railway and transport men to join the forces with the miners. It was quite sufficient, however, to act as a deterrent to any efforts towards revival, and the outlook was not improved when all the mills shut down as the result of employers and employees being unable to agree upon the vexed question of a reduction in wages.

The end of June found both strikes settled and once again hopes were high that the threshold of the long-looked-for improvement. But it was not to be—nothing could rouse the prevailing apathy of the consuming markets, complete lifelessness once more assumed possession and unemployment was rife in every direction. The speculation in cotton in September, leading to higher prices for yarn and cloth, got no backing in the stage of any increase in demand for goods from abroad, whilst the overhanging figures completely upset previous bull sentiment and left the market without a shred of confidence and in a state of absolute dejection which nothing that has occurred since has to any material extent alleviated.

Turning to the raw material, January opened with Middling American just under 10.00 per lb., gradually rising to 11.75 but declining in February to 7.13, which proved to be the lowest point of the year. During the next six months fluctuations were almost negligible, but at the end of August came the Bureau reports

on the condition of the new crop and its estimated realization. Both of these were so much worse than anticipated and pointed so conclusively to a pronounced shortage both in higher grade and better quality cotton that speculation was at once let loose and prices hounded up. By the end of September, the spot quotation had risen to 15.71, but subsequent figures knocked the bottom out of the Bureau estimate of 616 million bales, and apart from a few temporary rallies, nothing happened to stay the downward movement which ensued. A revised crop estimate of 514 million bales appeared early in December, but the amendment was not expected, had little effect, and the final quotation stands at 11.71. Egyptian cotton from 21.00 on the 1st, January declined to 13.00 in February, rose again to 17.75 in April and was at 15.50 in the middle of August. The speculation boom inaugurated in September carried it up, in sympathy with American and for similar reasons, to 30.75; it finished the year at 21.50.

With regard to individual markets, India, by virtue of its being the largest outlet for cotton goods, naturally influences the position on this side to a much greater extent than any other country, and its complete lack of support must be put down in a large measure by the general stagnation which has characterized the year's trading. The difficulties which confronted Lancashire in the closing stages of 1920 by India's deplorable attitude in respect to obligations it had contracted at the height of the boom have been enormously aggravated during 1921. Dishonoured drafts on a scale hitherto unknown, and amounting to many millions of pounds sterling, still present an impenetrable barrier which nothing so far, save in some instances the grant of exorbitant allowances, has been able to break down. Political propaganda, non-co-operation, "Swadeshi" in its worst form, the cult of the Gandhi movement with the boycotting of foreign piece goods imports as its foremost tenet, have all combined to make bad worse and to increase the general unrest. Bombay and Delhi have been the headquarters of the trouble. Calcutta has not escaped the contagion but Madras generally a law unto itself, did not fall into line with the other large centres and by going about things in its own way has been the gainer thereby.

China has been labouring in troubled waters, like every other market. Losses in business circles, and these not confined to native firms only, have been terrific, whilst political intrigue, famine, lawlessness and wholesale looting have been more rampant than ever and aggravated later by dear money. None the less, there are more hopes for China than for most quarters. Stocks in the interior are light, and if the Washington Conference disposes of a number of questions in which she is particularly interested, a healthy business may not be far off. Java and Singapore, both suffering from an accumulation of dear-bought cargo, have been no exceptions to the general run of the Far Eastern markets but for the Near East, particularly Egypt, operations for a time assumed quite respectable proportions.

The Western hemisphere, overbought at the top of the market like everywhere else, has had its quota of trials and afflictions to contend with, and Cuba, Haiti, and the West Indies generally have come off badly. The same may be said of South America, though the latest reports indicate an improved outlook and several of the old-established firms who, to their credit, have consistently met their engagements are gradually working off old orders and preparing the way it is to be hoped for a resumption of normal trading.

The year closed with nothing very solid to build upon as a foundation for its successor, but if the Conference of the Great Powers can really evolve some practical scheme for the economic restoration of Europe, a world-wide improvement would be the natural sequence and the dawn of better times may not be so far distant after all.

Yorkshire.—In all branches of the Wool Textile industry the opening of the year gave no promise of a revival from the prevailing stagnation. Producers of all classes in the piece trade, inclusive of mixed cotton and wool cloths and fabrics, were impressed by the conviction that they were face to face against a year which presented no features of any prospective business of im-

portance. The outlook, both on Home and Export account, owing to the excessively high rates of the raw material, the labour question, and other unfavourable factors, created a situation which it was difficult to see the termination of. The heavy stocks all round of most expensive goods at unprecedented values, and the apathy of the buyers formed conditions most depressing in every centre of the woollen and worsted trades. Buyers for the most part continued to hold aloof, either because of their own difficulties or in order to await developments. This unfortunate position as time progressed developed much more seriously and increased in severity, and it became imperative to decide how the accumulations were to be liquidated and machinery kept running. Manufacturers, by the force of circumstance, bowed to the inevitable and stocks began to be rapidly sold though at enormous losses, running up to 50% and more. The situation was somewhat eased thereby, but the disastrous coal strike then occurred, lasting from April to June, and with its cumulative effects brought many sections of trade to a standstill, a large quantity of machinery being shut down completely. During the latter part of the year, old stocks have continued to be liquidated, but enquiries have been more numerous and many industries are experiencing a satisfactory movement for certain standard cloths which, it is thought, will not fall off. Spinners of late have booked heavily for export to the Continent at remunerative prices and are still well engaged on contracts. The opinion is gaining ground that the outlook for 1922 is much better than a year ago, as it is now evident from a survey of the different departments that no great variation in values is likely to occur during the next few months.

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10.45 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. Every 15 min.
12.15 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
1.00 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 min.
2.30 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 15 min.
3.15 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
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TROUPE
with
MISSSES GLADYS
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LATEST SONGS and DANCES
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WEATHER REPORT.

Feb. 15d. 12h. 35m.—Pressure has increased moderately at Haiphong and decreased slightly over Formosa and the Philippines. Depressions are shown over Tourane and to the east of Formosa.
Fresh monsoon may be expected along the east Coast of China.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.36 inch. Total since January 1st, 5.31 inches, against an average of 2.29 inches.
FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.
District Forecast:
N. to N.E. winds, moderate to heavy, cloudy.
1 Hongkong to Gap
Rock moderate to heavy, cloudy.

PREVENTING INFLUENZA.

Remarkable results have been obtained by the use of iodine on the tongue as a preventive against influenza. The experiment was made in Uganda, by Dr. J. A. Taylor after the success of the same treatment in case of spotted fever, states the *British Medical Journal*.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by ALFRED MOFFAT at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

